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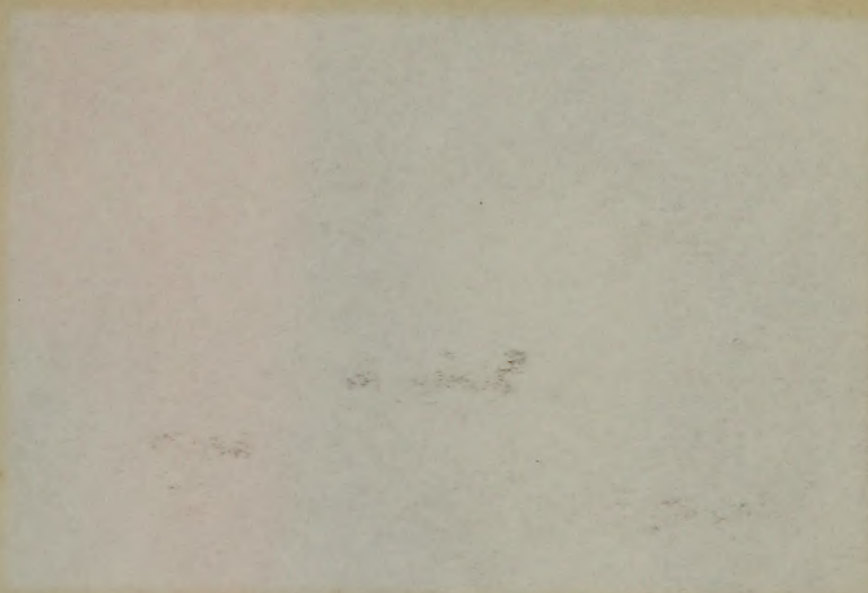
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Bayard Taylor; His Life, Contemporary and Later Literary Fame.

John S. Hofferty, Jr.

84.

Boston University

Graduate School

Thesis

Bayard Taylor; His Life, Contemporary and Later Literary Fame

Submitted by

John Stephen Hofferty, Jr.

(A.B., Boston University, 1929)

In partial fulfilment of requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts

1930

Boston University

Graduate School

Thesis

Severin, Vladimir, His late, Contemporary and Later Literary Form

Submitted by

pg447

John Stephen Holmbeck, Jr.

(A.B., Boston University, 1980)

In partial fulfillment of requirements for the

degree of Master of Arts

1981

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Bayard Taylor; His Life, Contemporary and Later Literary Fame.

Outline

Introduction	I - III
Section I. Life and Contemporary Fame	
I. Literary status of Pennsylvania until the birth of Taylor	2 - 4
II. Birth and childhood of Bayard Taylor	5 - 9
III. "Views Afoot;" first travels	10 - 15
IV. Literary Life in New York	16 - 21
V. Taylor, the traveler; August 1851 to 1853	22 - 24
VI. Taylor, the lecturer, and friend of literary men	25 - 29
VII. Third European trip 1856-1858, and second marriage	30 - 34
VIII. Life at Cedarcroft	35 - 37
IX. The Civil War Period	38 - 43
X. Taylor, the poet and translator	44 - 48
XI. The last days of Taylor; diplomat and biographer	49 - 51
Section II. Posthumous and Later Fame	
I. Taylor, his posthumous fame 1878-1899	52 - 57
II. Taylor, his later literary fame 1900-1930	58 - 67
Brief or summary	68 - 71
Bibliography	72 - 74

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I - III	Introduction
	Section I. Life and Contemporaneity
	I. Literary status of Bayard Taylor
2 - 4	Birth of Taylor
5 - 9	II. Youth and childhood of Bayard Taylor
10 - 13	III. "Visions abroad": first travels
14 - 21	IV. Literary life in New York
22 - 24	V. Taylor, the traveler; August 1841 to 1843
	VI. Taylor, the lecturer, and friend of literary men
25 - 29	VII. Third European trip 1852-1853, and second
30 - 34	Europe
35 - 37	VIII. Life at Cadzow
38 - 43	IX. The Civil War period
44 - 48	X. Taylor, the poet and translator
	XI. The last days of Taylor; diplomat and
49 - 51	blockade
	Section II. Posthumous and later fame
52 - 55	I. Taylor, his posthumous fame 1870-1890
56 - 57	II. Taylor, his later literary fame 1900-1920
58 - 71	Brief or summary
72 - 74	Bibliography

It is a pleasure to have this book published in the form of a book. The book is a collection of the papers of the late Mr. J. H. Taylor, which have been collected and arranged by his son, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Jr. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of the history of the United States, and it is a pleasure to have it published in the form of a book. The book is a collection of the papers of the late Mr. J. H. Taylor, which have been collected and arranged by his son, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Jr. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of the history of the United States, and it is a pleasure to have it published in the form of a book.

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The purpose of this thesis is not to promulgate to mankind new or original theories concerning the genius of Bayard Taylor, nor to publish an elaborate defense or condemnation of his literary productions. Its sole purpose is to record an impartial account of the contemporary and later fame of Bayard Taylor. This thesis consists of two distinct parts, the first of which deals with the life and contemporary fame of Bayard Taylor; the second with his posthumous and later fame.

I have endeavored, in part one, to give an impartial account of the contemporary fame of Bayard Taylor. To accomplish my purpose I found it necessary to include a short narrative of his life, for every expression of praise, every sentiment of esteem, which made for his world-wide fame, was evoked by some action or venture of his own life. Although his books of travel with their startling word pictures, and although his books of poetry with their Shelleyesque appeal were potent forces for setting sail his ship of literary popularity, still, the vitalizing personality of the man supplied the fresh breeze, which ever kept afloat the ship of contemporary literary fame.

I have tried, in part two, to trace Taylor's fame from his death in 1878 to the current year 1930. I found it convenient to arrange the material for this part of the thesis into two sections, the first of which records selected references made to his fame from his death in 1878 until the year 1900. I like to call this part of the work an account of Taylor's posthumous fame. References to Taylor's later

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I have tried, in part two, to trace Taylor's fame from his death in 1878 to the present year 1900. I found it convenient to arrange the material for this part of the thesis into two sections, the first of which records selected references made to his fame from his death in 1878 until the year 1900. I like to call this part of the work an account of Taylor's posthumous fame. References to Taylor's later

fame compose section two of part two. I have quoted the opinions of the authors of American Literature books, and of the writers of periodical articles from the year 1900 to the present year.

In conclusion, I have stated my own opinion concerning the fate of Bayard Taylor's later literary fame.

111
The enclosed contains two of four sets. I have added the
exhibits of the subject of enclosed literature books, and of
the writers of periodical articles from the year 1900 to the
present year.

In conclusion, I have added at an earlier occasion
the list of Henry Taylor's later literary work.

Literary status of Pennsylvania until the
birth of Bayard Taylor.

Library of the University of Tennessee
Gift of Robert Taylor

In the local development of literature, Philadelphia, the capital of the United States from 1790-1800, took the lead.

The first monthly magazine, the first daily newspaper, the first religious magazine, the first religious weekly, the first penny paper, mathematical journal, juvenile magazine, and illustrated comic paper ever published in the United States started on their career in Philadelphia.

James Logan, the owner of the best colonial library, resided in Philadelphia. The first circulating library in the colonies was established in Philadelphia. "The Farmer's Letters," by John Dickinson, pleading on legal and historic grounds for justice for America appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper during 1767-1768. William Clifton, of Philadelphia, wrote the most versatile eighteenth-century verse in America. Thomas Godfrey, a Philadelphian, wrote "The Prince of Parthia," the earliest American drama. The Philadelphia press published the first American editions of the classics and of notable English writers. Joseph Hopkinson edited the first, and Joseph Dennie annotated the second American edition of Shakespeare. Robert Bell printed the first Milton, and Robert Aitken the first English bible.

Philadelphia developed Benjamin Franklin, the first American writer to achieve a permanent foreign reputation, and Charles Brockden Brown, America's first professional writer.

In 1774 the first and second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. In 1776 Philadelphia sent forth the Declaration of Independence. In 1787 the Federal Convention

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Joseph Smith announced the second American edition of "Mormonism." Robert Bell printed the first Wilson, and Robert Allen the first English Bible. Philadelphia developed Benjamin Franklin, the first American writer to achieve a permanent foreign reputation, and Charles Brockden Brown, America's first professional writer.

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formulated the Federal Constitution.

The first Congress under the Federal Constitution met in New York in March 1789, and Washington was inaugurated there the next month. After these events New York took on a new lease of life and continued to grow in population and in literary and social life, although the seat of government remained in Philadelphia. In 1800, when the capital was transferred to Washington, Philadelphia lost all of its political importance; and subsequently its social prestige, its superior taste, and its lively wit declined. By 1820 Philadelphia had begun to fall noticeably. The conservatism of the American temper helped to effect its downfall. Philadelphia clung to the old traditions, drew her poetry from Pope and her prose from Addison, and scorned the potent beginnings of Romanticism. New York, on the other hand, was responsive to the new forces and influences in literature.¹

In the year 1825, as the bright gleam of Philadelphian prestige was being snuffed out, there was born in Chester County, Bayard Taylor, who for many years was to keep burning a beacon light of brilliant literary fame.

1 The sources used for the above material are:

"History of American Literature," Higginson & Boynston pp. 50-54

"Bayard Taylor," Albert H. Smyth, pp. 1-11

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"History of American Literature," Higginson & Horneman pp. 80-84

"Bayard Taylor," Albert H. Taylor, pp. 1-11

Birth and childhood of Bayard Taylor

On January 11, 1825, Bayard Taylor was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, a fertile farming country, mostly level, interrupted occasionally by hills or valleys. The atmosphere of the place was pleasantly rustic.

"Again before me, with your names, fair Chester's

landscape comes,

Its meadows, woods, and ample barns, and quaint
stone-built homes.

The smooth shorn vales, the wheaten slopes, the
bosage green and soft,
Of which the poet sings so well from towered Cedar-
croft." ²

Bayard Taylor was descended from Quaker and South German stock. He was the fourth child of his parents and the first one to survive infancy. Imbued with a marked respect for Senator James Bayard of Delaware the fond parents named their son James Bayard Taylor. He never used his first name, but always signed his name as J. Bayard Taylor until he was twenty-one, when he dropped the first initial entirely. ³

The Taylor children were trained in a deep observance of Quaker virtues, whose strict repression was early repugnant to Bayard.

² "The Golden Wedding of Longwood," John G. Whittier

³ Smyth, p. 15

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2 "The Golden Wedding of Longwood," John G. Whittier
3 Smyth, p. 12

"Weary am I with all this preaching the force of
 example,
 Painful duty to self, and painfuller, still to
 one's neighbor,
 Moral shibboleths dimmed in one's ears with slaver-
 unction,
 Till for the sake of a change, profanity loses its
 terrors." 4

In his own writing, Taylor says the most character-
 istic trait of his childhood was roving amidst the de-
 lights of nature. The harder labors of farm life were
 poignantly irksome to the lad. He disliked tilling the
 soil in a distinctly utilitarian monotony, but he reveled
 in frisking among the meadows, burying nuts, collecting
 flowers and insects in a true romantic fashion. He was
 always a jolly companion and played many pranks in his
 boyhood.⁵

At the age of four, Bayard learned to read. In his
 younger years he browsed through "Captain Riley's Narrative,"
 "Peter Parley," "Scott's poetry," Gibbon's "Fall and De-
 cline of the Roman Empire," and the books of the Kennett
 library. At the age of seven Bayard wrote his first poem.
 He was deeply impressed by the deaths of Scott and Goethe
 in the year 1832.⁷

4 Home Pastorals- Bayard Taylor

5 Conwell, p. 26

6 Smyth, p. 16

7 Life and Letters, p. 7

"Many as I wish all this preceding the force of

example,

Paternal duty to self, and maintenance, still so

One's neighbor,

More sympathetic toward in one's eyes with allowing

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4 Some historians - Taylor

5 Goshute, p. 32

6 Taylor, p. 12

7 Life and Letters, p. 7

At the age of six Taylor enrolled in a dame's school kept by Ruth Anne Chambers.⁸ Later on he attended the school of Samuel Martin. He finished his formal school education at Unionville Academy, where he studied Latin, French, algebra and surveying. German he had already learned from his grandmother. It was during his residence here that his first literary publications, an account of a trip to Brandywine, appeared in the West Chester Register.⁹

Taylor's favorite poets were Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, all Americans.¹⁰ When he was sixteen, his first published poem appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. About this time he was apprenticed to Henry Evans, a printer in West Chester. While he was a compositor in the Village Record office, he organized, with some others, the Thespians, a society that gave recitations and dramatic performances in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

"To the Brandywine," published in the Saturday Evening Post, appealed to Rufus Griswold, editor of Graham's magazine, who had just published his "Poets and Poetry of America," and he encouraged Taylor's literary ambitions. Acting upon the advice of Griswold and many of his friends, Taylor published in 1844, "Ximena and Other Poems." The volume he dedicated to Griswold. The production brought him some letters of encouragement, a small sum of money, and a place among the poets of America in the popular

8 *ibid.*, p. 10

9 Diary of Bayard Taylor 1842

10 Letter to J.B. Phillips from Bayard Taylor

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8 fold, p. 10

9 Diary of Bayard Taylor 1848

10 Letter to J. B. Phillips from Bayard Taylor

opinion. In this volume there is a faint lyrical style of his own, but what strikes the reader most is Taylor's leaning toward the style of Scott, Byron, Moore, and Mrs. Hemans.¹² Most of his subject matter deals very appropriately with his native surroundings in Pennsylvania.

Although the childhood of Bayard Taylor was, in many respects, like that lived by any average boy in Pennsylvania, still, it went a step further, in that it was constantly exhibiting the boy's literary tendencies.

¹² Early English 19th. century Romantics

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Winn's Shop, First Avenue

The second chapter of the life of Bayard Taylor has for its setting the rich culture of the Old World. "Ximena" gave him a little money toward the realization of his sole desire- to travel. With this money he bought the remainder of his apprenticeship time from Mr. Evans. Then he interviewed the principal editors and publishers of the city, until Mr. Patterson of the Saturday Evening Post forwarded him fifty dollars for the promise of twelve travel letters from abroad for his magazine. A similar offer from the Honorable Joseph R. Chandler, editor of the United States Gazette, spurred the boy with boundless enthusiasm. Mr. Graham paid him some money for a few manuscripts.

In June 1844 Bayard Taylor, his cousin Franklin Taylor, and Barclay Pennock set sail second class for Europe.

On July 26, they sighted the glorious aspect of the coast of the British Isles at dawn.¹³ Bayard Taylor's university education had begun! It was to be mastered not within the musty study halls of a New England University, but as a pilgrim wandering through Europe, studying life and personalities, in actual contact with the world.

The trio made an excursion through Scotland. They climbed Ben Lomond, participated in a Burns' festival, and saw the sons of Burns.¹⁴ For a week they enjoyed sightseeing through London.¹⁵ They journeyed by way of

13 Diary entry for Friday, July 26, 1844

14 "Views Afoot", p. 60

15 *ibid.*, Ch. VII

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 St. Mary entry for Friday, July 26, 1844.
 St. Mary's Wood, p. 60
 St. Mary's, Ch. VII

Belgium up the Rhine to Germany.¹⁶

In Germany the pilgrims separated. Bayard went to Frankfurt, where he spent six months in a plain burgher family.¹⁷ Here Bayard mastered the German tongue, the idioms of everyday speech, and learned to write rhyming verse in German. Here, too, the youth developed, under the warm hospitality of the German country folk, a more wholesome and exhilarating outlook on life, than had been possible under the strict Quaker standards in Kennett.¹⁸

While he was staying in Germany, Taylor had a very pleasant interview with Mendelssohn, the composer.¹⁹ After having left Frankfurt, Leipsic, Dresden, and having travelled through the Prague, Bohemia,²⁰ and Moravia, he arrived in Vienna.²¹ He reached Italy after he had gone over the passage of St. Gothard in the Alps.²²

Amidst the art galleries of Florence his somewhat melancholy ego reveled in rhapsodies of sensuous delight.²³ Taylor traveled from Florence to Rome, but, because his money was nearly exhausted, he suffered many physical hardships during his short residence at Rome.²⁴

Bitterly disappointed that he could not travel through

16 *ibid.*, ch. 89

17 *ibid.*, p. 117

18 Smyth, p. 42

19 *Independent Magazine*, Nov. 8, 1860

20 "Views Afoot", by Bayard Taylor, p. 172

21 *ibid.*, p. 232

22 *ibid.*, p. 325

23 *ibid.*, Ch. XXXIII

24 *ibid.*, Ch. XXXVII

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While he was staying in Germany, Taylor had a very pleasant interview with Wendellson, the composer.²¹

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18 Ibid., ch. 89

19 Ibid., p. 119

18 Ibid., p. 42

19 Independent Magazine, Nov. 8, 1880

20 View of Art, by Bayard Taylor, p. 172

21 Ibid., p. 232

22 Ibid., p. 285

23 Ibid., ch. XXXIII

24 Ibid., ch. XXXVII

Greece, the land he most longed to see, Taylor returned to France, and thence to England. He had no funds but secured a position making out catalogues and packing books.²⁵

On the first of June 1846, the travellers arrived in New York Bay, and went directly to Philadelphia, and thence to Wilmington, where each departed for his own home.

Taylor found out that his letters printed in the Tribune, Saturday Evening Post, and United States Gazette had awakened a lively interest in his literary ability. He, therefore, collected his letters and published them in book form with an agreement to receive one hundred dollars for every thousand copies sold.

Willis suggested the title "Views Afoot" and wrote an introduction for the book, which Taylor dedicated to his cousin Frank. The poetic fervor of the book, its restrained vigor of style, the courage, hardships, and pluck that it told about, all appealed to the public taste and accounted for its popularity.

"Views Afoot" brought Taylor some literary recognition worth considering here.

"I think there is much in the character of the writer of the book which entitles him to patronage." ²⁶

Longfellow said, "The last chapter fills me with great wonder. How could you accomplish so much, with such slight help and appliances? It shows a strength of will, the central fire of all great deeds and words that must lead you

²⁵ "At Home and Abroad," - Bayard Taylor, pp. 35-48

²⁶ Letter, Jan. 15, 1847. T. H. Perkins to N. P. Willis

12

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22 At Home and Abroad, - Bayard Taylor, pp. 33-34.
23 Letter, Jan. 13, 1847. T. W. Perkins to R. W. Willis

far in whatever you undertake."

Letters praising the book were received from Mary Howitt, an English journalist,²⁸ Eliza Leslie, Mrs. Hale, author of Godey's Lady Book,²⁹ and Bernard Barton, a Quaker author.³⁰

In the winter of 1846 and 1847, Taylor published anonymously "The Norseman's Ride" in the Democratic Review. After Whittier had read the poem, he copied it into the National Era and wrote an article of praise upon the merits of the poem. Taylor took the liberty of writing a letter to Whittier, in which he claimed authorship of the poem and told that he was intensely interested in Norwegian folk lore. He also said, "One day I hope I shall be able to take your hand and tell you what happiness it is to be understood by one whom the world calls by the sacred name of poet." ³¹

The friendship between Whittier and Taylor grew into real brother love. Whittier looked upon Taylor as

"The gentle pilgrim troubadour

Whose songs have girded half the earth." ³²

Soon after the publication of "Views Afoot" its author visited Boston, where he was feted by Whipple, whose essay on Macaulay in 1843 had won for him an enviable reputation as an essayist and critic, and Fields, a publisher, editor, lecturer, and center of a literary circle, who introduced

28 Life and Letters, p. 87

29 *ibid.*

30 Letter, Apr. 17, 1847 Bernard Barton to Bayard Taylor

31 Letter, Sept. 16, 1847 Bayard Taylor to J. G. Whittier

32 "The Last Walk in Autumn" - Whittier

for in whatever you understand."

Letters praising the book were received from Mary
Howitt, an English journalist,²⁸ Miss Leslie, Mrs. Hale,
father of Henry's baby book,²⁹ and Bernard Taylor, a
Gaelic author.³⁰

In the winter of 1845 and 1847, Taylor published
anonymously "The Norwegian's Ride" in the *Democratic
Review*. After Whittier had read the poem, he copied it
into the *National Era* and wrote an article of praise upon
the merits of the poem. Taylor took the liberty of writing
a letter to Whittier, in which he claimed ownership of the
poem and told that he was intensely interested in Norwegian
folk lore. He also said, "One day I hope I shall be able
to take your hand and tell you what happiness it is to be
understood by one whom the world calls by the sacred name
of poet."³¹

The friendship between Whittier and Taylor grew into
real brother love. Whittier looked upon Taylor as
"the gentle giant in prose."³²
Whose words have stirred half the nation."³³

Soon after the publication of "Vista View" its author
visited Boston, where he was feted by Whittier, whose party
on November 18, 1845 had won for him an enviable reputation
as an essayist and critic, and Whittier, a publisher, editor,
lecturer, and creator of a literary circle, who introduced

²⁸ *Ibid.* and *Letters*, p. 37.
²⁹ *Ibid.*
³⁰ *Letters*, pp. IV, 1847 Bernard Taylor to Henry Taylor
³¹ *Letters*, pp. 16, 1847 Bernard Taylor to J. B. Whittier
³² "The Last Walk in Autumn" - Whittier

him to Longfellow. ³³

Taylor's next venture as coowner of the Phoenixville Pioneer, for which he wrote most of the editorials and all of the book reviews, was a failure, because the busy commercial population of the city were not sufficiently educated to appreciate a paper that sacrificed sensational writing to literary ideals. ³⁴

Taylor had undertaken this ambitious venture so that he could earn enough money on which to get married. Ever since dame school days he had been in love with Mary Agnew, a very sweet girl. On his return from Europe, the engagement of Mary and Bayard had been announced. With the failure of this paper, however, Taylor was still financially unable to support Mary, so he had to postpone indefinitely the date of his marriage day. Such was the bitter disappointment that brought to a close the second chapter of his life.

³³ Smyth, p. 56

³⁴ Conwell, p. 116

him to London.

Taylor's next venture as co-owner of the Phoenix Press, for which he wrote most of the editorial and all of the book reviews, was a failure, because the press could not compete with the other two not sufficiently established to attract a large and profitable circulation.

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33 Taylor, p. 38
34 Gosnell, p. 118

Library of the New York

Bayard Taylor's decision to try his fortune in New York was, for him, a decisive step toward the establishment of his literary fame. The time was now ripe for him to seek the glittering metropolis of New York, for Philadelphia's literary prestige was waning, while the prestige of New York had been developed under the patronage of the Knickerbocker School. New York had fast become the commercial center of the country. With wealth came leisure and a tendency to become interested in art and in literature. Great publishing houses were founded, and the New York newspapers became recognized as the leading newspapers in the country. These changes inspired New Yorkers to write, and attracted men from other parts of the country to New York to try their literary fortunes. The Knickerbocker school of authors included Irving, Drake, Cooper, Bryant, Halleck, Willis and their associates. From 1800 to 1833 they had exerted a strong literary influence throughout the country. After 1833, however, because of new national questions, the prestige of the Knickerbocker group was being relinquished to New England, although, when Taylor arrived in New York, most of the members of the Knickerbocker group were still writing.

On December 17, 1847 the young man arrived in New York and became engaged by Charles Fenno Hoffman at five dollars a week upon the miscellaneous department of the Literary World. By lecturing three or four hours a week upon the belles-lettres at Miss Green's school he added four dollars a week to his salary.

Through the aid of Willis and Hoffman, the young writer

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Through the aid of Willis and Hoffman, the young writer

was introduced into the society of literati. In a letter to Mary Agnew³⁵ he described one of the prominent social gatherings at which he was present; "Willis invited me to supper at his house and I went with T.B. and Mary Read. We found there Anne Lynch, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Healy, the artist, and Joseph Clarke, Grace's brother. Afterwards came General Morris, Parke Godwin and his wife, who is Bryant's daughter, and the veritable Sam Lover. And such a night as we passed! A feast of reason, and flow of soul, so full of songs, stories, and sparkling conversation that we have each and all laid by its memory to be preserved amongst the choicest events of our lives. Last night I attended Anne Lynch's conversazione and met Grace, Willis, Morris, Read, Healy, Griswold, Mrs. Ellet, Mr. Gillespie, and Kate and Mary Sedgwick. On Thursday I went to a fancy ball in the character of Goethe's Faust." The young stranger was, evidently, actively initiated into the literary set of New York, into the guild of polite arts and letters.

Before the end of January 1848, Taylor had been offered a position on the staff of the Tribune at a salary of twelve dollars a week, which he gladly accepted.³⁶ He built up for himself a literary reputation by diligent study and perseverance. By the first week of March 1848, Taylor had received offers of three different literary positions.³⁷ Fields wrote to the young man, "You have capital reputation now in poetry and must be careful of your muse. A good beginning is

35 Letter Jan. 1, 1848, Mary Agnew from Bayard Taylor.

36 Letter Jan. 29, 1848 Mary Agnew from Bayard Taylor.

37 Smyth, p. 67

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³⁵ Letter Jan. 1, 1848, Mary Anne from Edward Taylor.
³⁶ Letter Jan. 29, 1848 Mary Anne from Edward Taylor.
³⁷ Taylor, p. 87.

everything. I stand at a desk where I can gage a man's depth in the public reading estimation, and I know no youngster who stands dearer than J.B.T. doffing the J." 38

At this time Taylor made the friendship of Richard Henry Stoddard, a young poet. The former studied Shelley, while the latter followed Keats. An "Ode to Shelley" was one of the best poems that Taylor wrote in the year 1848. "The Continents," another very good poem, was praised by Poe. 38

The young Pennsylvanian made the friendship of George Henry Boker, a promising poet, and T. Buchanan Read, a poet and painter. The latter painted a picture of Taylor in a sentimental style as a slender youth, face and form like the idealist Shelly, dressed in a palmer's hat and blouse, and a shepherd's crook. The background is a succession of hills, one rising above another. 39 Thomas Bailey Aldrich, renowned for his "Story of a Bad Boy," and Richard Henry Dana, were also his friends. During a visit to New England Taylor spent an evening with Lowell, a night with Longfellow, enjoyed a ramble with Whittier, and reported for the Tribune a speech that Daniel Webster had delivered in Abington. 40

On June 28, 1849 the Tribune sent Taylor to California, in the midst of the gold rush enthusiasm, to write letters. By March 1850 he was back in New York as editor of the Tribune. In the month of his return he published a record of his travel under the title of "Eldorado" or Adventures in the

38 Works of Edgar Allan Poe - ed. by Stedman & Woodberry vol. VIII p. 342

39 An engraving from this portrait prefaced the second edition of "Views Afoot," 1848

40 Letter Oct. 13, 1848, Mary Agnew from Bayard Taylor.

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88 Works of Edgar Allan Poe - ed. by Stephen A. Hodge, vol.

Vol. 7. 1843

30 An engraving from this portrait replaced the second edition

of "Vivian Grey," 1843

40 Father Oct. 15, 1843, Mary Anne from Henry Taylor.

Path of Empire; comprising a voyage to California, via Panama; Life in San Francisco and Monterey; Pictures of the gold region and experiences of Mexican travel.

Shortly after Taylor's return to New York, Mary Agnew fell sick with inflammation of the lungs, from which illness she never fully recovered. Their wedding date, which had been set for June 19th, had to be indefinitely postponed.

In May, Taylor was invited by the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard to Cambridge, where in July he read "The American Legend," a poem. Emerson claimed it was the best ever delivered on such an occasion.⁴¹ Felton, Dana, and Lowell praised it highly. With Lowell, Taylor spent a pleasant day in the company of Whittier in Amesbury.

Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," was touring America at this time and offered to sing the words to a song that any American author would compose. She liked Bayard Taylor's words best and sang them.⁴² There were ~~seven~~ ^{seven} hundred fifty two disappointed candidates who dubbed Taylor the "Barnum's poet laureate." To be abused was a new sensation for him, but he confided to Boker⁴³ that he would never be so foolish as again to try to win honors in a sensational public contest.

A slight let up on the pressure of daily duties allowed the young author to hasten to Kennett, where he found

41 Letter July 22, 1850 Mary Agnew from Bayard Taylor

42 Life and Letters, p. 186

43 Letter Sept. 19, 1850 George Boker from Bayard Taylor

fact of Taylor's journey to California, via
 Panama; life in San Francisco and Monterey; history of
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January 1880, the "Swedish Nightingale" was founded
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It might set up on the pressure of daily duties allow-
 ed the young author to hasten to Sweden, where he found

⁴¹ Letter July 20, 1880 Mary comes from Edward Taylor.
⁴² Life and Letters p. 188
⁴³ Letter Sept. 19, 1880 George Baker from Edward Taylor

Mary Agnew's strength slipping away. A short removal to Philadelphia and West Point seemed to benefit Mary, but the improvement was very deceiving, for upon her return to Kennett her cough increased. Her condition became steadily worse. Still hoping that Providence would give her back her lost strength Bayard married her on October 24, 1850. After two months more of painful suffering, however, Mary died. The bereaved husband, in the midst of his sorrow, resigned himself to the will of God.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Life and Letters, p. 198

41

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The period of his life was, for Taylor, a period of activity. Although he spent his childhood in the United States, he was educated in England, and he spent much of his life in Europe. He was a man of many talents, and he was a man of many interests. He was a man of many friends, and he was a man of many enemies. He was a man of many secrets, and he was a man of many lies. He was a man of many sins, and he was a man of many virtues. He was a man of many things, and he was a man of many more.

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Taylor, the traveler; Aug. 1851 to 1853

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Taylor, the traveler, and, 1881 to 1883

The period following his wife's death was, for Taylor, one of drab mental activity. Although he performed his editorial duties faithfully and lectured occasionally, still, instead of seeking relief from the strain by writing poetry, he looked forward to visits from kindly friends. He formed plans for another travel trip. In August 1851 he set sail for the Orient at the same time that Ticknor and Field published his "A Book of Romances, Lyrics and Songs."

His brother William accompanied him to England. While in England, the young American met many of his friends and made the acquaintance of the Brownings, Robert Owen, Lady Stuart Wortley, and John Kenyon.⁴⁵ Taylor's lasting personal friendship with these celebrated personages of literature and social reform attested to the fact that his general esteem in literary circles was constantly growing and maturing to one of first rank.

For two years and four months the young author remained away from home. Most of this time he spent traveling in the Orient. With eager and frenzied anticipation the readers of the Tribune awaited his letters. The popular conception of the man was that of a traveler writing of curious peoples, customs, and countries. Hicks⁴⁶ painted him in Eastern dress and with a Persian pipe. He well described himself when he said he was,

"Long and lank and brown

As is the ribbed sea sand."⁴⁷

45 Life and Letters, p. 218

46 Thomas Hicks (1823-40) and American portrait painter, born in Pennsylvania

47 Letter July 14, 1852 James T. Fields from Bayard Taylor

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As is the ribbed sea sand.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Life and Letters, p. 218

⁴⁶ Thomas Hicks (1823-40) and American portrait painter, born

in Pennsylvania

⁴⁷ Letter July 14, 1882, James T. Fields from Bayard Taylor

By October 11, 1852 he had reached London, where he visited many of his old acquaintances and met Mazzini, Miss Mitford, George Peabody, and Mary Howitt.⁴⁸ December 1852 found him back in India. Even in his journey through India the traveler enjoyed the hospitality of noted men. At Dehra he stayed with Keene, the deputy marshal.⁴⁹ At Benares Fitzedward Hall, the professor of Sanskrit, entertained him.⁵⁰

Taylor had received a letter from the Tribune ordering him to join Commodore Perry at Hong King and to report the news of the expedition to Japan.⁵¹ He was admitted on Perry's boat as the master's mate.

On September 9, 1853 Taylor embarked on board the Sea-Serpent, a merchant vessel, for the port of New York⁵² which he reached on December 20, 1853. The period from August 1851 to December 1853 had revived, for Taylor, his active interest in life, which had waned after the death of Mary Agnew Taylor. Daring explorations in the jungles of the Orient and a hazardous life aboard an American battleship recreated in Taylor his former zeal to be active. He returned to his native land with the vigor of a man determined to make a fresh start in life.

48 Letter, Oct. 28, 1852 James Fields from Bayard Taylor

49 "Travels, India, China, Japan," p. 182 by Bayard Taylor.

50 *ibid.*, p. 241

51 Letter, July 15, 1852 to his mother from Bayard Taylor

52 "Travels, India, China, Japan," p. 501 by Bayard Taylor

By October 11, 1882 he had reached London, where he
visited many of his old acquaintances and met Manning, Miss
Milton, George Peck, and Mary Hovell.⁴⁸ December 1882
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the traveler enjoyed the hospitality of noted men. At Benares
he stayed with Kasse, the deputy maharaja.⁴⁹ At Benares
Victor Edward Hall, the professor of Sanskrit, entertained him.⁵⁰
Taylor had received a letter from the British commander
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news of the expedition to Japan.⁵¹ He was admitted on
Perry's boat as the master's mate.
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48 Letter, Oct. 28, 1882 James H. Hall from Bayard Taylor

49 Traveler, India, China, Japan p. 182 by Bayard Taylor.

50 Ibid., p. 241

51 Letter, July 15, 1882 to his mother from Bayard Taylor

52 Traveler, India, China, Japan p. 207 by Bayard Taylor

Taylor, the lecturer, and friend of literary men.

Taylor, the lecturer, and friend of literary men.

When Bayard Taylor returned to America, after the second series of tours, he was astonished to find that his reputation as an explorer and as a writer of travel letters was known to the general public of readers all over the United States. His entertaining books of travel described the life and the manners of the people whom he had observed in active every-day life. His word pictures were written simply and concisely.

In the fifties the lyceum system was raging in wild popularity, especially in the West of our country. Lyceums were organized in almost every town and village. They gave to the profession of lecturing a sparkling prestige. Many prominent public men appeared frequently upon the platform. The lecturers usually were allowed to choose the subject of their lecture. The lowest fee for one lecture was five dollars, the highest fifty dollars.

Taylor entered actively into the lyceum movement. His lectures were well received because of their simplicity, their conversational tone, and their word pictures. Taylor's style was always easy, fluent, and frank. His three most popular lectures were "The Arabs," "India," and "Japan and Loo Choo."

He delivered ninety lectures between January and May 1854. In the fall of the same year he delivered one hundred and thirty more. He did not care for lecturing. It was only his hope of being able to fulfill his dream of earning a fortune sufficient to buy land in Kennett, as a suitable situation for ^a future comfortable home for his family, that made tolerable this nauseating lecture work.

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He delivered ninety lectures between January and May 1851. In the fall of the same year he delivered one hundred and thirty more. He did not care for lecturing. It was only his hope of being able to fulfill his dream of earning a fortune sufficient to buy land in Kentucky, as a suitable retirement for his family, that made tolerable this nauseating lecture work.

During the year 1854 Taylor had published three books, "A Journey to Central Africa" or "Life and Landscapes from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile," "The Lands of the Saracen" or "Pictures of Palestine," "Asia Minor, Sicily, and Spain," and "Poems of the Orient." 53

Before his return to America in 1853 the Pusey Farm of eighty acres near Kennett, which he had always admired, had been bought for him. In 1855 he purchased forty-five acres from his father, and forty acres with a farm house from his uncle. He hoped in the near future to build a large house on this property, for his lectures were paying him fifty dollars a night, and his books were selling well.

In the year 1855 he had published "A Visit to India, China, and Japan," "Poems of Home and Travel," and a revised edition of "Views Afoot." During the severe winter of 1855 and 1856 Taylor broke down in Boston in the midst of a heavy lecture engagement. His health, which had never been robust since his return from his travels in the Orient, had weakened under the severe strain of a bustling life in America.

During this busy lecture period Taylor received occasional calls from Stoddard, Boker, and Field. He exchanged correspondence with Mary Russell Mitford of England.⁵⁴ He paid a visit to Washington Irving, the dean of American men of letters, and later received a note of regret from Irving who had been absent when Taylor called.⁵⁵ A gay

53 Smyth, p. 103

54 Letters Aug. 18, 1854 and Sept. 15

55 Letter Sept. 12, 1854 Washington Irving to Bayard Taylor

During the year 1884 Taylor had published three books, "A Journey to Central Africa" or "Life and Landscapes from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile," "The Land of the Serengeti" or "Plains of Palestine," "The Nile, Sicily, and Spain," and "Scenes of the Orient." 53

Before his return to America in 1885 the busy Taylor of eighty-seven years spent, which he had always intended, had been bought for him. In 1885 he purchased forty-five acres from his father, and forty acres with a farm house from his uncle. He hoped in the near future to build a large house on this property, for his interests were paying him fifty dollars a night, and his books were selling well.

In the year 1885 the distinguished "A Visit to India, China, and Japan," "Scenes of Rome and Travel," and a revised edition of "Vivian Afoot." During the severe winter of 1885 and 1886 Taylor broke down in Boston in the midst of a heavy lecture engagement. His health, which had never been robust since his return from his travels in the Orient, had weakened under the severe strain of a bustling life in America.

During this busy lecture period Taylor received occasional calls from Stebbins, Baker, and Field. He exchanged correspondence with Mary Russell Wilder of Weymouth. He paid a visit to Washington Irving, the dean of American men of letters, and later received a note of regret from Irving who had been absent when Taylor called. 54

53 Taylor, p. 103.
54 Letters Aug. 16, 1884 and Sept. 16.
55 Letter Sept. 15, 1884 Washington Irving to Edward Taylor

spirit of merriment existed among Taylor, FitzJames O'Brien, and Stoddard, and other members of the literary set of New York. They often, for amusement, held mock duels in the writing of poetry. A subject was suggested, a time limit set, and then the finished productions were read aloud in a spirit of good fun.⁵⁶ Taylor's impromptu poems were generally touching and well constructed.

Henry W. Longfellow praised Taylor's books and asked for one of his sketches, which request Taylor most cordially granted.⁵⁷

Lowell expressed his esteem for Taylor, "I have always particularly valued and respected in you that quiet and unconscious strength of character which has kept you so loyal to your past, Bayard Taylor, amid all the temptations of reputation and popularity.

"But beware of becoming too deeply enamoured of the sensuous in poetry. It is natural that the pendulum of us Yankees swing very far away from our Puritan and Quaker extreme, only we must remember that Bacchus was the god of severe tragedy, also what I mean is that you must not trust too far to your own purity, because few of your readers will be able to match it.

"I should not have said anything if I had not thought so highly as I do of your book. It gives proof of remarkable development in all directions."⁵⁸

56 Letter Sept. 15, 1854 George H. Boker from Bayard Taylor

57 Letter Oct. 4, 1854 H. W. Longfellow to Bayard Taylor

58 Letter Dec. 4, 1854 James R. Lowell to Bayard Taylor

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generally touching and well constructed.
Henry A. Longfellow praised Taylor's poetry and asked
for one of his sketches, which request Taylor most ob-

57
dially granted.

Lowell expressed his desire for Taylor, "I have always
particularly valued and respected it you that point and un-
conscious approach of character which has made you so loyal
to your past, Bryant Taylor, with all the limitations of
reputation and popularity.

"But beware of becoming too easily enamored of the
romance in poetry. It is natural that the beginning of us
Yankees being very far away from our British and German
extreme, only we must remember that Britain was the land of
tragic tragedy, also that I mean is that you must not trust
too far to your own purity, because few of your readers will
be able to resist it.

"I should not have said anything if I had not thought
as highly as I do of your poetry. It gives proof of roman-
tic development in all directions. 58

56 Letter Sept. 13, 1854. George H. Baker from Bryant Taylor
57 Letter Oct. 4, 1854. H. A. Longfellow to Bryant Taylor
58 Letter Dec. 4, 1854. James R. Lowell to Bryant Taylor

Between April and June 1856 Taylor worked studiously in New York. He completed all of his back writing and finished nine hundred pages of a "Cyclopedia of Modern Travel," his biggest project of the year.⁵⁹

The years 1854-1856 were, for Taylor, years of tedious monotony as a lecturer and a writer. This period of his life was brightened, however, by frequent correspondence with his literary friends.

Third European trip 1856-1858, and general activities

Between April and June 1886 Taylor worked steadily
in New York. He completed all of his book writing and
translated nine hundred pages of a "Glossary of Modern
Travel," his latest project of the year.⁸⁹
The years 1884-1886 were, for Taylor, years of red-
hot activity as a lecturer and a writer. This period of
his life was brightened, however, by frequent correspon-
dence with his literary friends.

On July 8, 1856 Taylor met with his first
 accident while on his way to his brother's
 house. He was riding a horse and was
 thrown from it. He was injured and
 had to be carried to his home. He
 was in bed for several days and
 his health was much weakened. He
 was not able to do any work for
 some time. He was very weak and
 his mind was much affected. He
 was not able to do any work for
 some time. He was very weak and
 his mind was much affected.

He returned to his home and was
 very weak. He was not able to do
 any work for some time. He was
 very weak and his mind was much
 affected. He was not able to do
 any work for some time. He was
 very weak and his mind was much
 affected.

Third European trip 1856-1858, and second marriage

and Taylor had a very happy marriage.
 He was very happy and his wife
 was very happy. They were very
 happy and their children were very
 happy. They were very happy and
 their children were very happy. They
 were very happy and their children
 were very happy. They were very happy
 and their children were very happy.

I think that Taylor was a very
 happy man. He was very happy and
 his wife was very happy. They were
 very happy and their children were
 very happy. They were very happy
 and their children were very happy. They
 were very happy and their children
 were very happy. They were very happy
 and their children were very happy.

When Taylor and his wife went to
 Europe they were very happy. They
 were very happy and their children
 were very happy. They were very happy
 and their children were very happy. They
 were very happy and their children
 were very happy. They were very happy
 and their children were very happy.

Third Report on the 1881-1882 and 1883-1884

On July 9, 1856 Taylor set sail on his third trip abroad in company with his two sisters and his younger brother, to whom he was giving a year of recreative travel through Europe. This trip was to be, for Taylor, one of vital importance, for, during his residence in Germany, he was to become intimately acquainted with a woman of sterling character and of literary inclinations who was to be his second wife and helpmate for life.

In London he was received as an author of repute. He enjoyed an honest delight in being entertained by a noteworthy member of the literary set. He wrote vividly of a reception that Thackeray tendered him.⁶⁰

"Thackeray was in London, and I found him as jovial and tender hearted as ever. His daughters came to see the girls, took them out driving a whole afternoon, and we all dined together in the evening. The dinner came off on the first, according to promise; present Thackeray, Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks, Horace Mayhew, Leech Bradbury, Evans, Hurlburt, Story, Olmstead, and myself.

I breakfasted with Barry Cornwall. Browning was most cordial. He wanted me to call on his wife, and I did so, and a jolly hour's talk I had with the two. Browning assaulted me with "From the desert I come to thee"⁶¹ etc., which he knows by heart, and says is the finest thing of the kind he ever read (hold me!)"

From England the party went by way of France and Germany to Switzerland, where Taylor left his brother and sisters in the care of Mrs. Buflet, wife of a friend whom he had met while traveling in the East. The pilgrim then took a northern

60 Letter Aug. 4, 1856 Stoddard from Bayard Taylor

61 First verse of "Bedouin Song," from "Poems of the Orient"

On July 9, 1888 Taylor set sail on his third trip abroad in company with his two sisters and his younger brother, to whom he was giving a year of respite from his travels in Europe. This trip was to be, for Taylor, one of vital importance, for during his residence in Germany, he was to become intimately acquainted with a woman of sterling character and of literary inclinations who was to be his second wife and helpmate for life.

In London he was received as an author of repute. He enjoyed an honest delight in being entertained by a noteworthy member of the literary set. He wrote vividly of a reception that Thackeray tendered him.

"Thackeray was in London, and I found him as jovial

and tender-hearted as ever. His daughter came to see the girls, took them out driving a whole afternoon, and we all dined together in the evening. The dinner came off on the first, according to promise; present Thackeray, Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor, Anthony Brown, Horace Meyer, Leath Bradbury, Evans, Hurlbut, Fox, Gladstone, and myself.

I breakfasted with Henry Cornwall. Breakfast was most

cordial. He wanted me to call on his wife, and I did so, and a jolly house call I had with the two. Browning came in and with "From the Desert I come to thee" etc., which he knows by heart, and says is the finest thing of the kind he ever read (hold on!)"

From England the party went by way of France and Germany to Switzerland, where Taylor left his brother and sisters in the care of Mrs. Butler, wife of a friend whom he had met while traveling in the East. The party then took a northern

trip to Scandinavia, from which place he wrote many instructive and entertaining letters to the Tribune.

After this excursion Taylor returned to Germany, where he received many kindly tokens from prominent members of the literary set. He wrote to his mother⁶² a full account of the popularity that he was enjoying.

"I left Gotha on the fourteenth, went to Coburg where I spent a day with Riickert, the poet, and Gerstakcer, the celebrated German traveler. Both had read my travels in German, and were most friendly and cordial towards me. We went to Dresden where Ziegler, another traveler and author, whom I had previously known, received me with open arms. Dresden is the literary city of Germany, and I met with all the authors living there. I was delighted to find that they all knew me. When I called on the poet Julius Hammer, he was at his desk translating my poem of "Steiermark." Gutzkow, the dramatist, Auerbach, the novelist, Dr. Andree, the geographer, and others whose names are known all over Europe, welcomed me as a friend and brother author. The Dresden papers spoke of me as a distinguished guest, and published translations of my poems.....I have visited Ritter, the great geographer, and expect to see Humbolt shortly." With Mugge, the author of "Afraja" the American passed a delightful visit. Taylor was almost as well known in Germany as in the United States.

After he had rejoined his sisters and brother in Switzerland, he announced his engagement to Marie Hansen, the

62 Letter Nov. 22, 1856 to his mother from Bayard Taylor

trip to Scandinavia, from which place he wrote many interesting
five and answering letters to the Tribune.
After this excursion Taylor returned to Germany, where
he received many kindly letters from prominent members of the
literary set. He wrote to his mother⁶² a full account of the
experience that he was enjoying.
"I left Berlin on the fourteenth, went to Götting where
I spent a day with Hilbert, the poet, and afterwards, the
celebrated German traveler. Both had read my travels in
German, and were most friendly and cordial towards me. We
went to Dresden where Hilbert, another traveler and author,
whom I had previously known, received me with open arms.
He is the literary ally of Germany, and I met with all
the authors living there. I was delighted to find that they
all knew me. When I called on the poet Julius Hammer, he was
at his desk translating my poem of "Stargazer," Göttinger.
The dramatist, Hauptmann, the novelist, Dr. Andree, the geo-
grapher, and others whose names are known all over Europe,
welcomed me as a friend and brother author. The Dresden
papers spoke of me as a distinguished guest, and published
translations of my poems..... I have visited Rott, the
great geographer, and expect to see Humboldt shortly." With
Hilde, the author of "Vierzig" the American passed a delightful
visit. Taylor was almost as well known in Germany as in the
United States.
After he had rejoined his sisters and brother in Wis-
consin, he announced his engagement to Marie Hansen, the
62 Letter Nov. 2, 1856 to his mother from Bayard Taylor

daughter of Peter Andreas Hansen, a scientist of note and director of the observatory of Gotha. Marie Hansen had been reared to assist her mother in the performance of household duties, to knit, sew, and embroider. She attended school until she was thirteen. History was her favorite subject. She was thoroughly conversant with the French language. She had always preferred intellectual pursuits to household duties. She read many good books, learned to play the piano, and for recreation attended many old fashioned German balls. She had received a refining influence from frequent attendance at the theatre, where operas, first class tragedies, and comedies were acted. Marie Hansen and Bayard Taylor had met at dinners and social gatherings, but neither seemed at first, to make a very deep impression upon the other.⁶³ Later on, however, they became intimate friends.

After Taylor had embarked his sisters and brother on a boat for America, he spent a short period in England. For two days he was the house guest of Tennyson. He visited Leith Hunt, Layard, the discoverer of Nineve, and Kinglake, the author of Eothen, and he saw Dickens.⁶⁴

On October 27, 1857, Bayard Taylor and Marie Hansen were married. They spent the following winter in Greece where they saw Mrs. Black, "the maid of Athens" to whom Browning sang. Dr. Schöhl, a physician, and Finally, the historian of medieval Greece, told Taylor of the circumstances

63 "On Two Continents" by Marie Hansen Taylor, ch. 1.2.

64 Life and Letters, p. 333

daughter of Peter Hansen, a scientist of note and
director of the observatory of Copenhagen. Marie Hansen had been
reared to assist her mother in the performance of household
duties, to knit, sew, and embroider. She attended school
until she was thirteen. History was her favorite subject.
She was thoroughly conversant with the French language.
She had always preferred intellectual pursuits to house-
hold duties. She read many good books, learned to play
the piano, and for recreation attended many old fashioned
German balls. She had received a religious influence from
frequent attendance at the theatre, where operas, first
class comedies, and comedies were acted. Marie Hansen
and Bayard Taylor had met at Hansen and social gatherings,
but neither seemed at first, to make a very deep impression
upon the other.⁶³ Later on, however, they became intimate

friends.

After Taylor had embarked his clerical and brother on a
boat for America, he spent a short period in England. For
two days he was the house guest of Thompson. He visited
John Hunt, Taylor, the discoverer of Alaska, and Elbridge,
the author of Boston, and he saw Dickens.⁶⁴

On October 27, 1857, Bayard Taylor and Marie Hansen
were married. They spent the following winter in Greece
where they saw Mrs. Black, "the maid of Athens" to whom
Browning sang. Dr. Schell, a physician, and finally, the
historian of medieval Greece, told Taylor of the circumstances

⁶³ "On Two Continents" by Marie Hansen Taylor, N. Y. 1892.

⁶⁴ Life and Letters, p. 355

under which Byron contracted his final illness.

The next summer Taylor spent in Russia, from which place he sent many travel letters to the Tribune. In early September he joined Mrs. Taylor and their only child, a daughter, Lillian, who had been born in August 1855. After Taylor had attended the three hundredth anniversary of the University of Jena and had met Fritz Renter, he and his family set sail from Germany October 1, and arrived in New York October 20. Four days later they had arrived in Kennett Square.⁶⁵

After an absence of two years from home Taylor was back on American soil. He had returned home with a full realization of the esteem in which he was held in the literary circles of England and Germany, and with a firm determination to gain for himself a reputation as a poet equal to that as a writer of travel letters.

⁶⁵ Life and Letters, p. 342

under which Byron continued his final illness.
The next summer Taylor spent in Russia, from which
place he sent many travel letters to the Tribune. In early
September he joined Mrs. Taylor and their only child,
daughter, Ellen, who had been born in August 1850. After
Taylor had attended the three hundredth anniversary of the
University of Leuven and had met Fritz Reuter, he and his
family set sail from Germany October 1, and arrived in New
York October 20. Four days later they had arrived in New-
York Square. 65

After an absence of two years from home Taylor was
back in America again. He had returned home with a full
realization of the esteem in which he was held in the
literary circles of England and Germany, and with a firm
determination to make for himself a reputation as a poet
equal to that as a writer of travel letters.

The year 1909 was, for Taylor, a busy one. All of his efforts were concentrated upon the building of a new and more comfortable home, which he could enjoy with his wife and daughter.

In the winter of 1909 Taylor spent some time in the hospital, and during this time he was visited by his wife and daughter. He was also visited by his friends, and he was very comfortable and happy.

Life at Cedarcroft

In May 1909 Taylor and his family, with his mother, father, and his sisters, moved into Cedarcroft. Taylor was very happy to move into his new home, and he was very comfortable and happy. He was also very comfortable and happy.

The life at Cedarcroft was very comfortable and happy. Taylor was very comfortable and happy. He was also very comfortable and happy.

Taylor was very comfortable and happy. He was also very comfortable and happy.

Taylor was very comfortable and happy. He was also very comfortable and happy.

Life at Cedarvale

The year 1859 was, for Taylor, a busy one. All of his efforts were concentrated upon plans for the building of a new and spacious home at Kennett, where he could enjoy home life with his wife and daughter.

In the winter he made several lecture tours. He spent the summer supervising, in person, the construction of his new house. "Travels to Greece and Russia," and "At Home and Abroad" were published in 1859. Mrs. Taylor accompanied her husband on a lecture tour to California, where both of them enjoyed a change of three months duration.

In May 1860 Taylor and his family, with his mother, father, and two sisters, moved into Cedarcroft.⁶⁶ There was, unfortunately, a disagreeable side to life at Cedarcroft. Taylor became estranged from many of his Quaker neighbors, because he supplied his table with beer and rum. He had, therefore, shattered the community's tradition of temperance. Because he ignored requests to refrain from serving liquor at his table, many of the virtuous inhabitants publicly censured him.⁶⁷

The literary friendship between Taylor and Dr. Horace Howard Furness,⁶⁸ who lived in a farm house some miles distant from Cedarcroft, was most cordial. Both men were German scholars and spent many happy hours together.

Cedarcroft played host to Emerson, Curtis, Boker, Stoddard, Stedman, Aldrich, and many other artists and authors.⁶⁹

66 Life and Letters, p. 357

67 Smyth, p. 125

68 His lasting literary reputation is the result of his indefatigable study, which culminated in the New Variorum edition of Shakespeare.

69 Smyth, p. 133

The year 1883 was, for Taylor, a busy one. All of his efforts were concentrated upon plans for the building of a new and spacious home at Kennett, where he could enjoy home life with his wife and daughter.

In the winter he made several lecture tours. He spent the summer supervising, in person, the construction of his new house. "Travels to Greece and Asia," and "The Home and Abroad" were published in 1883. Mrs. Taylor accompanied her husband on a lecture tour to California, where both of them enjoyed a change of three months duration.

In May 1880 Taylor and his family, with his mother, father, and two sisters, moved into Cedarcroft.⁶⁶ There was, unfortunately, a disastrous slide to the left of Cedarcroft. Taylor became estranged from many of his former neighbors, because he repudiated his table with beer and rum. He had, therefore, shattered the community's tradition of temperance. Because he ignored requests to refrain from serving liquor at his table, many of the virtuous inhabitants publicly censured him.⁶⁷

The literary friendship between Taylor and Dr. Horace Howard Furness,⁶⁸ who lived in a large house some miles distant from Cedarcroft, was most cordial. Both men were German scholars and spent many happy hours together.

Cedarcroft played host to Emerson, Garfield, Bowen, Woodard, Stebbins, Aldrich, and many other artists and authors.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Life and Letters, p. 237.
⁶⁷ Emory, p. 125.
⁶⁸ His lasting literary reputation is the result of his indefatigable study, which culminated in the New Variorum edition of Shakespeare.
⁶⁹ Emory, p. 125.

The painful efforts of 1859 were rewarded in 1860 when the Taylor family moved into Cedarcroft, a beautiful new home. Some of the disagreeable features of life at Cedarcroft were recompensed by the many visits Taylor received from his literary friends.

27
The painted efforts of 1868 were regarded in 1869
when the Taylor family moved into Cedarcroft, a beautiful
new home. Some of the characteristic features of life at
Cedarcroft were recommended by the many visits Taylor
received from his literary friends.

The years 1861-1865 witnessed the final extinction of the Federalist party and the rise of the Republican party. The Federalist party was a small party which had been active in the early years of the Republic. It was a party of the old guard, of the men who had fought for the Revolution and who had been the leaders of the early Republic. It was a party of the old guard, of the men who had fought for the Revolution and who had been the leaders of the early Republic.

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In 1861 the Federalist party was started in New York. The Civil War period ended in 1865. The Federalist party was a small party which had been active in the early years of the Republic. It was a party of the old guard, of the men who had fought for the Revolution and who had been the leaders of the early Republic. It was a party of the old guard, of the men who had fought for the Revolution and who had been the leaders of the early Republic.

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THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

The years 1860-1864 witnessed the final extinction of the Knickerbocker School and the civil strife between the North and the South. These same years 1860-1864 witnessed, also, the strokes that Fate dealt to Bayard Taylor.

About the year 1860 the Knickerbocker School and the old regime passed away with the death of Washington Irving, Rufus Choate, and William Hickling Prescott. The Knickerbocker Magazine came to an end, and N.P. Willis published his last book in 1860.

In 1857 the Atlantic Monthly was started in Boston, and in 1858 the Saturday Press was started in New York. Contributors to the newly started journals in New York were: E.G.P. Wilkins; L.W. Simonds; N.G. Shepard; C.D. Shanly; C.I. Gardette; FitzHugh Ludlow; C.F. Browne; George Arnold; FitzJames O'Brien; E.C. Stedman; T.B. Aldrich; and William Winter. Culture, tradition, order and decorum permeated the Atlantic Monthly. In New York the keynote was fever, recklessness, gayety, and melancholy. Taylor associated somewhat with Walt Whitman, O'Brien, Wilkins, Clapp, and Shepard.

He belonged to the Century Association, among whose members were: S.F.B. Morse; W.J. Hoppen; A.B. Durand; William Cullen Bryant; Henry T. Tuckerman; G.C. Verplunck; Gouverneur Kemble; and John F. Kensett. Taylor occasionally joined with Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Raymond, John Bigelow, and Parke Godwin.

With the Tribune set Taylor held close associations. Numbered among these were: Horace Greeley, Charles Dana, Sidney Howard Gay, Charles T. Congdon, Edward H. House, and

The years 1880-1884 witnessed the final extinction of the Antislavery School and the civil strife between the North and the South. These same years 1880-1884 witnessed, also, the efforts that Kate dealt so bravely to sustain.

About the year 1880 the Antislavery School and the old regime passed away with the death of Washington Irving, Rufus Choate, and William Hickey Prescott. The Antislavery School was no more to be seen, and H.E. Willis published his last book in 1880.

In 1887 the Atlantic Monthly was started in Boston, and in 1888 the Saturday Press was started in New York. Contributors to the newly started journals in New York were: E.G.P. Whitman; J.W. Stoddard; H.G. Shepard; C.E. Channing; G.I. Bennett; Elizabeth Lowell; G.F. Brown; George Arnold; Elizabeth C. Butler; E.L. Stebbins; T.B. Aldrich; and William Winter. Culture, tradition, order and decorum perished the Atlantic Monthly. In New York the keynote was love, recklessness, poetry, and melancholy. Taylor associated somewhat with Whitman, O'Brien, Wilkins, Clark, and Shepard.

He belonged to the Century Association, among whose members were: E.L.B. Sears; W.J. Rogers; A.R. Orin; William Allen Bryant; Henry T. Tuckerman; G.G. Verplanck; Governor Leslie; and John F. Kennedy. Taylor occasionally joined with Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Raymond, John Bigelow, and Parker Gedwin.

With the Tribune set Taylor held nice associations. Registered among these were: Horace Greeley, Charles D. Smith, Edward Lloyd Bay, Charles T. Conacher, Edward H. Hunt, and

William H. Fry. Taylor revered George Ripley, was particularly friendly with Charles Dana, George William Curtis, and James S. Pike.

The awful realization of a civil war in the process of formation and the subsequent breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South forced art and literature into the background. The genius of great men was employed in the performance of sacred services to their country. Bayard Taylor gave freely of his time and ability to the noble cause of the Union.⁷⁰

Most of the summer of 1860 Taylor spent at Cedarcroft, where he wrote "The Poet's Journal."⁷¹

In May 1861, with his family and his mother, Taylor sailed for Germany, where he wrote descriptive letters for the Tribune and the Independent. In August he returned to Cedarcroft and ended the year with a lecture tour.⁷²

In 1862, while in Washington as war correspondent for the Tribune, Taylor was appointed as the secretary to accompany Simon Cameron, the newly appointed minister, to Russia.⁷³ While in Russia Taylor wrote letters about the interior of that country and Central Asia, and worked on a novel that he was planning to publish. When Cassius Clay succeeded Cameron as minister to Russia, Taylor resigned his position. He retired to Germany and hoped to be sent to Persia

⁷⁰ Conwell, p. 252

⁷¹ Life and Letters, p. 367

⁷² Life and Letters, p. 378

⁷³ Smyth, p. 146

William H. Byrd, Taylor represented George H. Roper, was per-
ticularly friendly with Charles Darr, George William Curtis,
and James S. Rice.

The entire realization of a civil war in the interest of
formation and the subsequent breaking out of hostilities be-
tween the North and the South forced art and literature into
the background. The genius of great men was employed in the
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Most of the summer of 1860 Taylor spent at Cedarhurst,
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novel that he was planning to publish. When General Asia
succeeded Cameron as minister to Russia, Taylor resigned his
post. He returned to Germany and hoped to be sent to Paris.

70 Russell, p. 232
71 Life and Letters, p. 237
72 Life and Letters, p. 278
73 Russell, p. 146

in diplomatic service, but, through some duplicity of Mr. Seward,⁷⁴ this ambition never materialized.⁷⁵

Taylor returned to Cedarcroft, where he published a novel, "Hannah Thurston," dedicated to George Putnam. Although everyone declared the book reflected Taylor's own life experiences, he flatly denied that it was subjective. Hawthorne wrote to him, "The book is an admirable one, new, true, and striking, worthy of such a world-wide observer as yourself, and with a kind of thought in it which does not lie scattered about the world's highways."⁷⁶

The London Spectator said that it was "Half inclined to suspect that Bayard Taylor had placed himself in the front rank of novelists."⁷⁷

"John Godfrey's Fortunes," another novel, reflects certain moods of the author's life and of literary and social experiences in New York.

"Beauty and the Beast" and "Tales of Home" were short volumes of stories many of which were based upon traditions that existed in Chester County.

"The Story of Kennett" appealed to residents of that vicinity especially. Whittier said⁷⁸ that it contains "as good things as there are in the English language." Howells praised it as "the best historical (historical in the sense of retrospective) novel ever written in America."

"Joseph and His Friends," a story of Pennsylvania, was

74 Sec. of State in Lincoln's cabinet

75 Life and Letters, p. 414

76 Life and Letters, p. 417

77 Smyth, p. 161

78 Life and Letters, p. 457

in diplomatic service, but, through some disability of Mr.
Barnard, this ambition never materialized.⁷⁵
Taylor returned to Edinburgh, where he published a
novel, "Ranach's Progress," dedicated to George Buchanan. Al-
though everyone declared the book reflected Taylor's own
life experiences, he flatly denied that it was subjective.
Buchanan wrote to him, "The book is an admirable one, new,
true, and striking, worthy of such a world-wide observance as
yourself, and with a kind of thought in it which does not
its scattered about the world's highways."⁷⁶
The London Spectator said that it was "well finished
to suggest that Taylor had placed himself in the
front rank of novelists."⁷⁷
John Bodley's "Fortunes," another novel, reflected
certain moods of the author's life and of literary and
social experience in New York.
"Beauty and the Beast" and "Tales of Home" were short
volumes of stories many of which were based upon traditions
that existed in Chester County.
"The Story of Kenneth" appealed to residents of that
vicinity especially. Whittier said⁷⁸ that it contained "as
good things as there are in the English language." Bowdler
praised it as "the best historical (historical in the sense
of retrospective) novel ever written in America."
"Joseph and His Friends," a story of Pennsylvania, was

74 Sed. of State in Lincoln's cabinet
75 Life and Letters, p. 414
76 Life and Letters, p. 417
77 Taylor, p. 181
78 Life and Letters, p. 421

Taylor's last novel. Bismarck said to Taylor concerning this novel, "You let your villain escape too easily; that is not poetic justice, nor any kind of justice in my opinion."⁸⁰

Although I have read all of the novels, "The Story of Kennett" is the only one I should care to read again. The best feature of the book is the conversations between Deb Smith and Sandy Flash. May Potter was too sentimental to arouse any sympathy in me. She was just a weakling. She was even a more villainous weakling than her husband when she chose to revenge him at the funeral services for his own father. Martha Deane became almost ludicrous in the role of "helpful Henry," and Gilbert Potter was too much idealized to be of real flesh and blood; but the gruff, masculine-like, true-blue Deb Smith, and the depraved criminal, Sandy Flash, are master strokes of human nature gone wrong. "Hannah Thurston" did not appeal to me at all. In "John Godfrey's Fortunes," I sympathized with only one character, the warm-hearted Mary Maloney. Taylor created Mary Maloney such a truly human Irish woman, that one can meet her counterpart in any city in the United States today. I did not care for the character portrayal in "Joseph and His Friends." To me, Joseph was just plain dumb, Julia was a despicable dissembler, Lucy lacked spontaneity, and Mr. Blessing was just a type character, a foreflusher. Philip and Madeline were used as foils. Contrasting their good qualities with the bad traits of the other characters was the means Taylor used to make his villains appear to the reader

⁸⁰ Smyth, p. 177

Taylor's last novel. Although I have read all of his novels, "The Story of
 Novel," "You are your villain's master too easily; this is not
 poetic justice, nor any kind of justice in my opinion." "80
 Although I have read all of his novels, "The Story of
 "Kenny" is the only one I should care to read again. The
 best feature of the book is the conversation between the
 father and son. "Flash" says "Flash" was too sentimental in
 his sympathy for me. But was just a weakness. She
 was even a more villainous weakness than her husband when
 she chose to revenge him at the funeral services for his
 own father. "The Death of the Irishman" is the
 role of "Mildred Henry," and "Mildred Henry" was too much
 idealized to be of real flesh and blood; but the girl,
 idealized to be of real flesh and blood, and the depraved crim-
 inal, "Flash" and "Flash" are master strokes of human nature.
 "Flash" and "Flash" did not reveal to me at all. In
 "Flash" and "Flash" I sympathized with only one
 character, the stern-hearted Mary Kelsey. Taylor created
 Mary Kelsey such a truly human Irish woman, that one can
 not but sympathize in any city in the United States today.
 I did not care for the character portrayed in "Flash" and his
 "Flash." To me, "Flash" was just a flash, and was a
 deplorable character, but lacked spontaneity, and was
 "Flash" was just a type character, a flash character. "Flash"
 and "Flash" were used as tools. "Flash" and "Flash" were
 qualified with the bad traits of the other characters was the
 means Taylor used to make his villain appear to the reader

as the lowest grade of criminals. The whole novel is steeped in hypocrisy.

In justification to Taylor, let it be made clear that only the exigencies of the Civil War period forced him to write novels. He used prose only as a vehicle by which he might earn ready money.

Taylor, the poet and translator

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In justification to Taylor, let it be made clear that
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Taylor, the poet and translator

Taylor, the best and most labor

The periods in which he was writing poetry or making translations in verse were for Taylor the happiest days of his life.

About 1850 Taylor first decided to translate "Faust." In September 1863 he started the work; in May 1870 he finished it. He entered into a course of studious research and spared neither time nor labor in his effort to produce a perfect masterpiece. In his translation of "Faust" his aim was to reproduce the rhythm, the oral effect of the original, and its logical and grammatical meaning.

Although many interruptions occurred during the years of his translating, yet, on December 14, 1870 "Faust" appeared. Nearly every copy of a large edition was sold on that day. James T. Fields entertained in honor of the translator. Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Howells, Aldrich, and Osgood were present. The night was dedicated to Goethe and Taylor. Whittier was unable to be present, but he sent a note of regret, in which he proudly said, "the best translation of Tasso is that of the Quaker Wiffin, and now we have the best of Goethe from the Quaker poet Taylor." ⁸¹ Emerson remarked in a letter, "Taylor has certainly acquired great mastery of his harp and I am interested in his new ambition." ⁸²

In his translation, Taylor has observed the original metre of "Faust." "Sympathetic quality, rapid poetic handling, and fidelity to text," ⁸³ are the merits of the work.

On September 2, 1869 the translator was appointed non-

⁸¹ Letter Dec. 12, 1876, James T. Fields from Whittier

⁸² Letter Dec. 12, 1876, James T. Fields from Emerson

⁸³ Smyth, p. 192

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line, and fidelity to text," ⁸³ are the merits of his work.
On September 2, 1880 the translator was appointed con-

81 Letter Dec. 18, 1876, James T. Fields from Whittier
82 Letter Dec. 12, 1876, James T. Fields from Emerson
83 Smyth, p. 103

resident professor of German literature at Cornell University, where he lectured on famous German men. He was popular with members of the faculty. In Germany, too, he made many new friendships after he had translated "Faust," among whom were Baron Von Stein, Baron Von Gleichen, Russwurm, Schiller's grandson, the painter Preller, a protege of Goethe, and the scholar Scholl, the chief librarian at Weimar. He visited Slaatsrath Stichling, the grandson of Herder, Wolfgang von Goethe, Herr von Salis, and Fraulein Frommann.⁸⁴

"Taylor loved poetry and all high art with a passion which made recognition not a delicate perfume to be enjoyed in indolent gratification, but a stimulant and encouragement to a higher endeavor."⁸⁵

"The Rhymes of Travel, Ballads, and Poems," published in December 1848, was favorably criticized by Poe, who found "glowing imagination and sonorous well balanced rhythm," in "The Continents."⁸⁶

"A Book of Romances," 1851, showed good lyrical power.

"The Poems of the Orient," 1854, contain his best lyrical expression and the most appealing of his sensuous verse. Although critics say the "Bedouin Song" is the best in this collection, I like the lotus-flower atmosphere of the "Ode to Indolence."

"Poems of Home and Travel," 1855, was a revised collection of his old poems, with some new poems included.

"The Poet's Journal," 1862 glorifies family love. The

⁸⁴ *ibid*, p. 201

⁸⁵ *Life and Letters*, p. 544

⁸⁶ *Works of E. A. Poe*, edited by Stedman & Woodberry, Vol. VIII, p. 342

resident professor of German literature at Cornell University, where he lectured on German literature. He was acquainted with members of the faculty. In Germany, too, he made many new acquaintances, among them the poet, the painter, the philosopher, the scholar, the statesman, the chief librarian at Berlin. He visited Alexander Schlegel, the grandson of Herder, Wolfgang von Goethe, Herr von Ertze, and Friedrich Schlegel.

"Taylor loved poetry and all high and with a passion which made recognition not a delicate perfume to be enjoyed in isolated appreciation, but a stimulant and encouragement to a higher endeavor." 85

"The Rhythms of Travel, Ballads, and Poems," published in December 1848, was favorably criticized by Poe, who found "flowing imagination and vigorous well balanced rhythm," in "The Continent." 86

"A Book of Romances," 1851, showed good lyrical power. "The Poems of the Orient," 1852, contains his best lyrical expression and the best example of his sonorous verse. Although critics say the "Arabian Nights" is the best in this collection, I like the later flower atmosphere of the "Arabian Nights." 87

"Poems of Home and Travel," 1853, was a revised collection of his old poems, with some new poems included. "The Year's Journal," 1853 glorifies family love. The

84 Ibid., p. 201.
85 Life and Letters, p. 244.
86 Works of E. A. Poe, edited by Stephen S. Woodberry, Vol. VIII, p. 242.

poems have a narrative interest, and maintain an equable tone throughout.

"The Picture of St. John," 1866, shows a profound sympathy with the joys and sorrows of life. Longfellow called it, "a great poem, noble, sustained, and beautiful from beginning to end."⁸⁷ Lowell said that it had finish and sustained power.⁸⁸ Joseph Knight said that it exhibited delicacy of workmanship and wealth of suggestion.⁸⁹ Both Whittier⁹⁰ and Browning⁹¹ enjoyed reading the poem.

"Lars," dedicated to Whittier, was a pastoral of Norway.

"The Masque of the Gods," is filled with philosophy and faith, which Taylor had developed from his world experiences. Longfellow thought that this poem was lofty.⁹²

"The Prophet," a drama, has for its background Mormon history. I did not care particularly for the drama. In many places the story was obscure. As far as I could interpret the plot of the drama, I should say that Taylor is unsympathetic not only with the Mormon code, but also with the code of the conservative orthodox.

"Prince Deukalion," a lyric drama, revealed Taylor's conception of life and of the universe. Although his trend of thought was often vague, I enjoyed the little lyric passages which gave to the whole work a refreshing charm.

In New York and Pennsylvania there existed, for many

87 Smyth, p. 229

88 Fortnightly Review for March 1867

89 Smyth, p. 229

90 Life and Letters, p. 468

91 Letter Mar. 11, 1869, E.C. Stedman from Taylor

92 Letter April 19, 1872 Bayard Taylor from Longfellow

books have a narrative interest, and maintain an equality
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 "The Pilgrims of St. John," 1888, shows a profound
 sympathy with the love and sorrow of life. Longfellow
 called it, "a noble poem, noble, sustained, and beautiful."
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 Finnish and Swedish power. 88 Joseph Knight said that it
 exhibited delicacy of workmanship and wealth of suggestion. 89
 Both, Whitier⁹⁰ and Browning⁹¹ enjoyed reading the poem.
 "Lara," dedicated to Whitier, was a pastoral of Norway.
 "The Wasp of the Gods," is filled with philosophy and
 faith, which Taylor had developed from his world experience.
 Longfellow thought that this poem was lucky. 92
 "The Prophet," a drama, has for its background woman
 history. I did not care particularly for the drama. 93
 many places the story was obscure. As far as I could in-
 ferred the plot of the drama. I should say that Taylor
 is unapologetic not only with the woman gods, but also
 with the gods of the conservative orthodox.
 "Various Denial," a little drama, revealed Taylor's
 conception of life and of the universe. Although his friend
 of thought was often vague, I enjoyed the little lyric pas-
 sage which gave to the whole work a refreshing charm.
 In New York and Pennsylvania there existed, for many

87 Taylor, p. 232
 88 Forthrightly Review for March 1887
 89 South 2239
 90 Life and Letters, p. 258
 91 Letter May 11, 1888, E. O. Standen from Taylor
 92 Letter April 19, 1872 Maynard Taylor from Longfellow

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 and indicate the style of his verse.

The last days of Taylor; diplomat and biographer

The last days of Taylor, diplomat and biographer

The last Chapter of his life was, for Bayard Taylor, one that started with high ambitions and bright hopes, but was cut short by his untimely death.

On February 15, 1878, President Hayes appointed him minister to Germany. At last Bayard Taylor saw the possibility of the fruition of his life's ambition, an opportunity to write the biography of Goethe and of Schiller.⁹³ At the time that Taylor had been translating Goethe's "Faust," he had become interested in the facts of Goethe's life. Before he had finished "Faust" he was reverencing Goethe, after the fashion of Carlyle hero worship. It was then that he had determined to write a biography of Goethe. Because scholars all over the world encouraged him to carry out his plans, Taylor determined that the biography should be the crowning glory of his literary efforts. His diplomatic appointment to Germany was, therefore, very welcome to him, for it offered to him the opportunity to spend his spare time in research study. This ambitious project, however, did not materialize, because Taylor died shortly after his arrival in Germany.

Many receptions and dinners were planned for Taylor before he set sail for Europe. Some of the greatest men of the country, headed by Bryant, congratulated him and saw him off at the boat on April 11, 1878.

In England he met Thomas Carlyle and Max Muller.⁹⁴ While he was in France, he dined with Victor Hugo, and attended a reception to MacMahon.⁹⁵ He was received cordially

⁹³ Letter Feb. 20, 1878 Bayard Taylor to W.D. Howells.

⁹⁴ Life and Letters, p. 735

⁹⁵ Letter, May 7, 1878 Whitelaw Reid from Taylor

The last chapter of his life was, for Edward Taylor, one that started with high ambitions and bright hopes, but was cut short by his untimely death.

On February 10, 1878, President Hayes appointed him minister to Germany. At last Edward Taylor saw the possibility of the fruition of his life's ambition, an opportunity to write the biography of Goethe and of Schiller. At the time that Taylor had been translating Goethe's "Faust," he had become interested in the facts of Goethe's life. Before he had finished "Faust" he was reverencing Goethe, after the fashion of Carlyle's hero worship. It was then that he had determined to write a biography of Goethe. Because scholars all over the world encouraged him to carry out his plans, Taylor determined that the biography should be the crowning glory of his literary efforts. His diplomatic appointment to Germany was, therefore, very welcome to him. For it offered to him the opportunity to spend his spare time in research study. This ambitious project, however, did not materialize, because Taylor died shortly after his arrival in Germany.

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83 Letter to E. O. 1878 Edward Taylor to E. O. Howells.
84 Life and Letters, p. 778
85 Letter, May 7, 1878 William Dean Howells to Taylor

in Germany by the Crown Prince and Bismark.

Taylor maintained the dignity of the United States while he was in service in Germany, in spite of his failing health. The verdict of a consultation of physicians on October 12 stated that he was suffering from constipation of the liver. In spite of careful medical attention he passed away on December 19, 1878.

During the course of his life Bayard Taylor had won fame on two continents as a traveler, poet, translator, novelist, leader of the New York literati, and statesman. He had enjoyed the friendships of poets, kings, and illustrious men. He had ~~been~~ been the recipient of glorious and frequent triumphs. There was, perhaps, no other American of the nineteenth century whose fame had become so wide-spread during his life time, as had the fame of Bayard Taylor.

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Taylor maintained the dignity of the United States while he was in service in Germany, in spite of his falling back. The verdict of a consultation of physicians on December 12 stated that he was suffering from congestion of the liver. In spite of careful medical attention he passed away on December 19, 1878.

During the course of his life Howard Taylor had won fame on two continents as a traveler, poet, translator, novelist, leader of the New York Herald, and statesman. He had enjoyed the friendships of poets, kings, and illustrious men. He had been the recipient of numerous and frequent tributes. There was, perhaps, no other American of the nineteenth century whose fame had become so wide-spread during his life time, as had the fame of Howard Taylor.

Taylor's posthumous fame, 1878-1899

At the same time, the posthumous fame of Taylor was being established. In 1878, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of Cambridge. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of London in 1879. In 1880, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of Oxford. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1881. In 1882, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of London. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1883. In 1884, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of Oxford. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1885. In 1886, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of London. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1887. In 1888, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of Oxford. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1889. In 1890, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of London. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1891. In 1892, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of Oxford. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1893. In 1894, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of London. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1895. In 1896, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of Oxford. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1897. In 1898, the first of a series of lectures on Taylor's life and work was given at the University of London. This was followed by a series of lectures at the University of Cambridge in 1899.

Taylor's Hostess House, 1878-1890

The first twenty years after his death were, for the friends of Bayard Taylor, years of sacred sorrow. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Professor Lepsius, Paul Lindan, Julius Rodenberg, Professor Gneist, Dr. Lowe, Count Lehndorff, and many government officials attended the memorial funeral service held in Germany, at which Berthold Auerbach⁹⁶ delivered a touching eulogy. Concerning the fame of Bayard Taylor, he said, "Coming races will name thee who never looked into thy kindly countenance, never grasped thy honest hand, never heard a word from thy mouth. And yet no, the breath of the lips fadeth away, but thy words, thy words of song will endure."

On Thursday, March 13, 1879, the remains of Bayard Taylor reached New York, where they were viewed by thousands of mourners in the Governor's room of the City Hall.

On the next day the remains were sent to Cedarcroft. Four thousand friends and neighbors attended the funeral services, which were read by Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers, and Rev. Dr. W.H. Furness. Addresses were delivered by E.C. Stedman, Dr. Frank Taylor, and many townsmen.

The most solemn and impressive services were held in Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts, by the Boston Young Men's Congress. Russell H. Conwell presided and gave a sketch of Taylor's early life. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Richard Frothingham, a historian, A.B. Alcott, a writer,

96 Founder of the contemporary German tendency novel, in which fiction is used as a means of influencing public opinion on social, moral and religious questions.

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Joseph F. Thompson, Professor of English, and
Robertson, Professor of English, Dr. Lewis, Count Leinhardt, and
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held in Germany, at which Bernhard Andersen delivered
a touching eulogy. Concerning the time of Taylor, he
said, "German names will never be so much looked into as they
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88 Founder of the contemporary German tendency novel, in which
fiction is used as a means of influencing public opinion on
social, moral and religious questions.

John Boyle O'Reilly, a poet, Honorable J.B.D. Cogswell, President of the Massachusetts Senate, Curtis Guild, the author, and Dr. William M. Cornell delivered informal addresses.⁹⁷ Letters of regret for inability to be present were received from James T. Fields, George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, E.P. Whipple, John Greenleaf Whittier, Thomas B. Aldrich, President Rutherford B. Hayes, Honorable Charles Devens, ex-Governor Henry Howard of Rhode Island, General B.F. Butler, Richard Henry Dana, Sr., W. A. Simmons, William Fairfield Warren, D.D., Mrs. Louise Chandler, Governor Thomas Talbot of Massachusetts, and other notable men.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said in his address, "His career, his example, the truly American story of a grand, cheerful, active, self-developing, self-sustaining life remains as an enduring inheritance for all coming generations."

The tenor of the eulogy written by Longfellow is contained in the following lines:

"Friend! but yesterday the bells
 Rang for thee their fond farewells,
 And today they toll for thee
 Lying dead beyond the sea;
 Lying dead among the books;
 The peace of God in all thy looks."⁹⁸

Dr. William Connell spoke eloquently of Taylor, as a true son of Pennsylvania. Aldrich believed that Taylor's

⁹⁷ Connell, p. 322 ff.

⁹⁸ "Bayard Taylor" by H. W. Longfellow

John Boyle O'Reilly, a poet, Honorable J. B. Connelley,
 President of the Massachusetts Senate, Charles G. Smith, the
 author, and Dr. William W. Connell delivered the formal
 addresses. 97 Letters of request for inability to be pres-
 ent were received from James T. Fields, George William
 Curtis, William Dean Howells, W. L. Gilder, John Green-
 leaf Smith, Thomas B. Aldrich, President Richardson
 B. Hayes, Honorable Charles Devens, ex-Governor Henry
 Howard of Rhode Island, General B. F. Butler, Richard Henry
 Dana, Jr., W. A. Rorer, William Fairfield Warren, D.D.,
 Mrs. Louise Chandler, Governor Thomas Talbot of Massachu-
 setts, and other notable men.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said in his address, "This career,
 his example, the story of his life, of a rugged, cheerful,
 active, self-developing, self-sustaining life remains as an
 enduring incentive for all coming generations."

The tenor of the address written by Connelley is con-
 sidered in the following lines:

"Strained, but resolute the bells
 rang for these their lord Rabelais,
 and today they toll for these
 lying dead beyond the sea;
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The peace of God in all thy looks." 98

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97 Connelley, p. 324, 11.
 98 "Elysian Fields" by E. W. Connelley

strong personality would never die.

John Greenleaf Whittier wrote of him: "It is perhaps too early to assign him his place in American literature. But at this moment my thoughts dwell rather upon the man than the author." 99

To Howells, he was not only a man of the highest intellectual qualities, but a dear friend.

Curtis predicted that Taylor would be long remembered by those who knew him. Whitelaw Read felt the same.

R.H. Stoddard said, "The world of American letters has lost a poet in Bayard Taylor, but we who knew and loved him have lost a friend." 100

Stedman, Coleman, the artist, Congdon, a writer for the Tribune, and Fields predicted that Taylor's name would live for years because of his energetic personality.

Ralph Stoddard believed that "Views Afoot" made Taylor's reputation. Taylor's popularity as a traveler was greater than that as a poet. Stoddard, however, liked Taylor's poetry better, for, in it, Taylor expressed what he saw and felt, his cosmic experience. "The Bedouin Song" is in Stoddard's opinion, worthy of a place beside Shelley's "Lines to an Indian Air." 101

After the Civil War there was a new nation, and Taylor found that he had outlived his earlier reputation and had lost his audience. The history of his later career was a noble effort to achieve the highest. For that reason he ought to win respect from his successors, as he won affection

99 Conwell, p. 330

100 *ibid.*, pp. 335-341

101 Lippincott's, v. 43, p. 571

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After the Civil War there was a new nation, and Taylor

found that he had outlived his earlier reputation and had lost his audience. The history of his later career was a noble effort to achieve the highest. For that reason he

must be remembered from his successors, as he won affection

from his contemporaries. ¹⁰²

It is startling to contrast two reviews of "Hannah Thurston." One writer thinks that it reveals the true creative power of Taylor and entitles him, therefore, to a place in the front rank of novelists. ¹⁰³ Another critic calls it second rate and simple. ¹⁰⁴

In two reviews of "The Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor," both critics agreed that Marie Hansen Taylor and Horace Scudder had emphasized the two traits that were rooted deepest in Taylor's personality, his desire for poetic fame, and his faculty for making friends. ¹⁰⁵

Future generations, when passing judgment upon Taylor, should bear in mind the generation for which he wrote and the story of his efforts and his environment. ¹⁰⁶

"The Prophet" is a suggestive failure. The people are shadows, the whole thing is prosaic. If the book has no atmosphere the fault is not only Taylor's but his subjects. ¹⁰⁷

The conclusions concerning the fame of Bayard Taylor during the first twenty years following his death were, at best, tentative. Most of the predictions were tinged with personal bias. Although he was judged a great writer of travels and of poetry, a great novelist by one critic and a second-rate novelist by another, and a failure in his attempt at poetic drama, yet, the common verdict of most of the tributes was that his memory would live as an example of a highly

¹⁰³ Eclectic, v. 69, p. 245

¹⁰⁴ Living age, v. 86, p. 115

¹⁰⁵ Critic, v. 5; p. 169. R.H. Stoddard Atlantic Monthly v. 54, p. 562

¹⁰⁶ Scribner's Monthly, v. 19, p. 266 E.C. Stedman

¹⁰⁷ North American Review, v. 120; p. 188

102

from his contemporaries.

It is startling to contrast two reviews of "Hudson's
"Thorsen." One writer thinks that it reveals the true ex-
pense power of Taylor and entitled him, therefore, to a
place in the front rank of novelists. 103
Another critic
calls it second rate and trivial. 104

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lor," both critics agreed that Marie Hanson Taylor and Hor-
ace Bushfield had anticipated the two critics that were rooted
deeply in Taylor's personality, his desire for poetic fame,
and his facility for making friends. 105

Further examinations, when passing judgment upon Tay-
lor, should bear in mind the general idea for which he wrote
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- 102 Eclectic, v. 53, p. 248
- 103 Living Age, v. 36, p. 113
- 104 Critic, v. 5, p. 122, R.W. Stoddard Atlantic Monthly, v. 54, p. 262
- 105 Criticism's Monthly, v. 12, p. 222 R.C. Stebbins
- 106 North American Review, v. 120, p. 122

endowed nature and of a noble manhood.

Taylor's later literary work, 1930-1935

Source: *Journal of the American Medical Association*

Taylor's latest list, 1930-1931

The first thirty years of the twentieth century have been, for the appraiser of the later fame of Bayard Taylor, years that have witnessed the gradual decline of Taylor's popularity. His true and just fame was in the process of formation in 1900 and, in fact, still is now, in the year 1930. Most of the advantages, however, that he might have derived from personal friendships, contemporary enthusiasm, popular favor, or local prejudice are now lost. Sentiment and passion no longer rule the mind of the critic of Bayard Taylor. Cool reason determines his literary merit by considering how much of his voluminous work is actively living and being read.

Between the years 1879-1896 three biographies of Taylor were written. In the year 1879 the "Life of Bayard Taylor," by Russell Herman Conwell, appeared. This work was inspired by the admiration of Conwell for Taylor. ¹⁰⁸

The desire that the world truthfully understand the vital role that Bayard Taylor played upon the stage of nineteenth century life is the reason that "Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor" was published in 1884, by Marie Hansen Taylor and Horace E. Scudder. ¹⁰⁹

"Bayard Taylor" by Alfred H. Smyth, 1896, treats minutely of Taylor's literary life at home. ¹¹⁰

The past thirty four years reveal the startling fact that no new biography of Taylor has been published. The assumption is that everything worth-while has been said

¹⁰⁸ Conwell, Preface pp. 5,6

¹⁰⁹ Life and Letters, Preface, p. 5

¹¹⁰ Smyth, preface, p. 5

The first thirty years of the twentieth century have been, for the purposes of the later years of Edward Taylor, years that have witnessed the gradual decline of Taylor's popularity. His name and just fame are in the process of becoming in 1900 and, in fact, still is now, in the year 1930. Most of the advantages, however, that he might have derived from personal friendships, contemporary enthusiasm, popular favor, or local prejudices are now lost. Sentiment and passion no longer raise the kind of the spirit of Bay- ard Taylor. Cool reason determines his literary merit by considering how much of his voluminous work is actively living and being read.

Between the years 1870-1885 three biographies of Tay- lor were written. In the year 1875 the "Life of Edward Taylor," by Russell Herman Conwell, appeared. This work was inspired by the admiration of Conwell for Taylor. 108 The desire that the world truthfully understand the life of one that Edward Taylor played upon the stage of nineteenth century life is the reason that "Life and Letters of Edward Taylor" was published in 1884, by Vanie Hansen Taylor and Horace E. Scudder. 109

"Edward Taylor" by Alfred R. Smyth, 1906, 110 presents a study of Taylor's literary life as man. The past thirty four years reveal the startling fact that no new biography of Taylor has been published. The assumption is that everything worth-while has been said

about the man in the biographies written under the pressure of a lingering sentiment of his world-wide contemporary fame. His present day fame is so tenuous that it does not justify the spending of a scholar's time and energy on the preparation of a new biography which, in turn, would suffer the oblivion that is now veiling Taylor's literary prestige.

The Boston Public Library catalogue lists four books in each of which the respective author has devoted a chapter to a consideration of Bayard Taylor.

"Poets of America," by Edmund Clarence Stedman, presents a lively discussion of the relative merits of Taylor's poetry, without making any positive statement about his literary fame.

Leon H. Vincent, in his "American Literary Masters," ¹¹¹ is unwilling to predict what Taylor's future fame may be. He implies in a vague way that it is the duty of Americans to reverence the virtues of Taylor.

In "Old Friends," ¹¹² by William Winter, there is a prediction that Taylor's literary rank will be high, for "as long as there is beauty in the world, and as long as there are human hearts to receive its message of joy and hope, Taylor's voice will be heard." Winter and Taylor had been personal friends during the latter's lifetime, and I think that Winter's estimate of Taylor is influenced by the bonds of a sacred friendship.

¹¹¹ American Literary Masters, 1906, by Leon Vincent, pp. 401-414
¹¹² "Old Friends" 1909 by William Winter, pp. 153-180

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III American Literary Masters, 1908, by Leon Vincent, pp. 301-311
III "Old Friends" 1909 by William Winter, pp. 155-160

"The Story of Bayard Taylor," by Sherwin Cody, was written for children. Although the author emphasizes Taylor as a traveler and an explorer, the phases of his life that naturally appeal to children, still he makes a clear statement that future generations will venerate Taylor as the translator of "Faust."

Most of the histories of American literature published since 1900 pass judgment upon Taylor's literary merits.

Barrett Wendell ¹¹⁴ predicts, "If in years to come Taylor's memory survives, then it will probably be for his achievement in which he made no attempt at originality, his translation of "Faust."

Taylor's fame will rest entirely upon his poetry, including his translations in verse. "Song of the Camp," by Taylor, may not be an immortal poem, but it is at least the boat which seems likely to bear the author's name in the future. ¹¹⁵

Scenes portrayed in Taylor's books of travel are only what one would expect from a reporter's pen. Taylor's translation of Goethe's "Faust" is today the work upon which his reputation rests. ¹¹⁶

Pattee ¹¹⁷ believes that it was Taylor's fate to reach the brink of immortality but not to enter its bounds. "As a poet he stands without question at the head of the later school of lyrists, and he ranks only a little below the four great poets of the Golden Age of American Song."

¹¹⁴ "Literary History of America", Barnett Wendell, p. 458

¹¹⁵ "History of American Literature," Higginson & Boynton, p. 264

¹¹⁶ "Manual of American Literature," James Smiley, pp. 249-251

¹¹⁷ "History of American Literature," Pattee, p. 360

"The story of George Taylor," by Stewart Goss, was

written for children. Although the author emphasizes Taylor as a traveler and an explorer, the phases of his life that naturally appeal to children, still he makes a clear statement that future generations will remember Taylor as the translator of "Kauai".

Most of the histories of American literature published since 1900 pass judgment upon Taylor's literary merits. Barrett Wendell¹¹⁴ predicts, "in years to come Taylor's memory survives, then it will probably be for his achievement in which he made no attempt at originality, his translation of "Kauai".

Taylor's work will last only when it is read, including his translations in verse. "Song of the Camp" by Taylor, may not be an historical poem, but it is at least the best which seems likely to bear the author's name in the future.¹¹⁵

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¹¹⁴ "Literary History of America", Barrett Wendell, p. 458
¹¹⁵ "History of American Literature", Nicholson & Boynton, p. 284
¹¹⁶ "Manual of American Literature", James Miller, pp. 249-251
¹¹⁷ "History of American Literature", Pattee, p. 300

Taylor, according to Pancoast's ¹¹⁸ estimate, maintains a creditable standing among our poets of the second rank. The "Bedouin Song" and "Song of the Camp," are his best poems.

Cairns ¹¹⁹ says, "How much of his work aside from the translation of "Faust" will be remembered in fifty years is a question hard to answer."

Long ¹²⁰ feels that Bayard Taylor must be measured by the greatness of his literary aims and ideals. That he wrote for the present is the reason that the next generation disregards his works.

In his anthology Painter¹²¹ considers Taylor an author of secondary importance.

"The Cambridge History of American Literature," ¹²² calls Taylor a "free cosmopolite," whose letters are still full of information or entertainment. In his poems he sought "cosmical experience," but in his eagerness he lost himself.

To Bronson ¹²³ Taylor will be remembered as a "man of letters in motion" for his pen traveled nearly as fast as his feet.

In the preface to his anthology Boynton ¹²⁴ says that he will not emphasize New England at the expense of the rest of the country. Despite this claim he does not even devote one page to a consideration of Taylor.

E.D. Foerster ¹²⁵ considers Bayard Taylor as an "example of contemporary rather than posthumous fame."

- 118 Introduction to Amer. Lit., Henry Pancoast, pp. 287-92
 119 "History of Amer. Lit.," William Cairns, p. 403
 120 "American Literature," Long, pp. 385-387
 121 "Introduction to Amer. Lit.," Franklin Painter, p. 118
 122 "Cambridge History of Amer. Lit.," v. 3; pp. 41, 42
 123 "A Short History of Amer. Lit.," Bronson, pp. 262-5

Taylor's fame rests on his "Faust" which is still the best poetic translation ever made by an American, according to Trent and Erskine. 126

"Taylor's translation of Goethes's "Faust" is perhaps the best in English, but his own prose is more remarkable for its quantity than its quality, and his poetry lacks the touch of genius." 127

A study of periodicals published between the years 1900-1930 confirms the statement that Bayard Taylor's fame is diminishing each year. The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature makes no reference to Taylor between the years 1927-1930. From 1915-1930 his name is mentioned only three times. In the Saturday Review of Literature, for April 9, 1927, one of his poems is quoted. His portrait appeared in the "Independent" for February 25, 1922.¹³⁰ Between the years 1900-1915 there are many references to his works and to his life. In many cases "The Bedouin Song," "The Song of the Camp," or "The Quaker Widow" are printed in the poet's corner.

Mr. L. Swift ¹³¹ analyzes Taylor's diminishing popularity when he says, "in the public mind he was, when he lived, a fascinating and eventful figure too full of present force and vitality, of too little persuasive calm and strength, not to

124 Milestones in Amer. Lit., Boynton, preface

125 American Poetry and Prose, E.D. Foerster

126 "Great Writers of America", Wm. Trent & J. Erskine, p. 229

127 Books of American Lit., Snyder & Snyder, p. 1164

128 p. 724

129 p. 187

130 p. 5

131 Book Buyer, Aug. 1900, L. Swift, pp. 45-46

be soon forgotten."

In the poet's corner the editor has inserted "The Fight of Paso de Mar," as a poem that exhibits real feeling. ¹³²

If Taylor had written only "The Story of Kennett," his contribution to American letters would have been signal. ¹³³

Although Taylor's sonnet to R.H. Stoddard is printed in the Critic for April 1930, ¹³⁴ yet, the sonnet has very little merit today as a means of perpetuating Taylor's fame, for Stoddard's name is buried in as deep oblivion as is Taylor's.

"The Persian Serenade," is printed under a portrait of Taylor in the Independent. ¹³⁵

Jeanett L. Gilder ¹³⁶ gives high praise to Taylor's travel books, especially "Views Afoot." ¹³⁷

By far the most interesting magazine article on Bayard Taylor that I have ever read is the one, in which Laura Stedman reveals Taylor's character as he, in turn, had revealed it in her album. ¹³⁸

colors	blue, orange
flower	rose
tree	palm
object in nature	impossible to say
hour in day	all equally good
season in year	May, October
perfume	wild grape blossom
gem	sapphire
style of beauty	beauty has no style
names	Lucifer, Oenone
painters	Titian, Raphael, Giorgione

132 Current Literature, June 1901, pp. 752, 753

133 Critic, Aug. 1902, pp. 131-137

134 Critic, April 1903, p. 292

135 Independent, Dec. 1908, pp. 1388, 1399

136 Miss Gilder was the daughter of Richard Gilder, editor of Century, and a friend of Bayard Taylor.

137 Critic, Oct. 1905, pp. 344-46

138 Bookman, May 1913, pp. 264-266

musicians	Mozart, Beethoven	
piece of sculpture	The Apoxyomenos	
poets	all	
poetesses	Sapho	
prose authors	Montaigne, Thackeray, Gregorovias	
character in romance	The Shulamite	
character in history	Mohammed	
Book to take for an hour	Typper	
What epoch would you chose to live in?	This	
Where would you like to live?	Here	
Favorite amusement	Work	
Favorite occupation	Play	
What trait of character do you admire most in a man?	Consistency	
In woman?	Inconsistency	
If not yourself who would you rather be?	Nobody	
idea of happiness	development	
idea of misery	ignorance	
bete noire	have none	
dream	not to be told	
What do you most dream?	imbecility	
your distinguished characteristic	frankness	
those of your better half	love	
the sublimest passion	charity	
the sweetest words	I know	
the saddest words	I don't know	
aim in life	life itself	
motto	live	

Perhaps some of the subtle revelations made by Taylor in his confessions of an album may help to explain his lack of fame today. He frankly states that he is happy to be living in his own epoch and that his aim is to discover life. That elusive life of his own epoch, that he was investigating and giving expression to, was not sufficiently deep to appeal to us today, and thus we see a contributing cause in the failure to keep alive Taylor's fame.

H.W. Mahie thinks that Taylor was at his best in his translation of Faust. 139

Ralph Armstrong has discovered that, to the new element even in Pennsylvania itself, the name of Bayard Taylor is virtually unknown. 140

Laura Stedman makes a passionate appeal that the Amer-

139 Bookman, March 1916, pp. 51-59

140 Bookman, Nov. 1915, pp. 270-275

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the saddest words

the sweetest words

the sublimest passion

those of your better half

your distinguished characteristic

What do you most dream?

dream

deceitful

idea of misery

idea of happiness

If not yourself who would you rather be?

Nobody

development

ignorance

have none

not to be told

impediment

frankness

love

charity

I know

I don't know

life itself

live

What trait of character do you admire most in a man? Consistency

Inconsistency

Work

Play

Here

This

What epoch would you choose to live in?

Where would you like to live?

Favorite amusement

Favorite occupation

In woman?

Book to take for an hour

character in history

character in romance

poetesses

poets

piece of sculpture

musicians

Mozart, Beethoven

The Apocryphal

all

Sappho

Montaigne, Thackeray, Gregorovius

The Shulamite

Mohammed

Typist

ican public remember, at least, Taylor, the man.¹⁴¹ She says, "If we extract the very essence of Bayard Taylor's attainments, it matters not whether his individual gains or loses with antiquity, because the soul of American literature will be indebted to him for a valiant example of enthusiasm, industry, scholarship, aspiration, unfaltering faith and allegiance to the highest ideals of art."

The first thirty years of the twentieth century have witnessed the gradual decline of Taylor's popularity. Although in the eighteen years following his death three biographies were written, still, the fact that in the last thirty-four years no new biographies have appeared proves that Taylor is at present suffering from a lack of popularity.

The fact that four authors have included a brief account of Taylor's life and work in their books, of American literary masters does not prove that Taylor's literary reputation will be lasting, for Stedman makes no reference to Taylor's fame, Vincent just implies that patriotic Americans should reverence the virtues of Taylor, and Winter, on the basis of a life's friendship with Taylor, passionately predicts for him a lasting and high place in the rank of American poets. Cody alone sanely states that future generations will venerate Taylor as the translator of Faust.

Eminent writers in the field of American literature are pretty well agreed that, if Taylor's name lives, it

will be by virtue of his translation of Faust. A minority see merit in his travel books. Some think his future fame will rest upon his lyrics, especially the "Bedouin Song." Almost all of the critics of American literature, however, agree that he was the victim of circumstances over which he had no control, and that he was at his best not as an original writer, but as a translator.

Conclusions derived from magazine articles are, at best, only tentative, because each writer is influenced by his own personal likes and dislikes. References to Taylor's fame are no exceptions to this rule. Only one writer finds a permanent merit in either his travel books or his novels. An equal number predict that his immortality will rest upon his lyrics and his translation of Faust. Most of the writers think that he wrote for the present, and that his fame will depend not upon his literary productions, but upon his captivating personality.

I think that from all the above data I can draw a safe conclusion as to his future fame, namely, that Faust and, perhaps, the "Bedouin Song" give fair promise to keep the name of Bayard Taylor alive for many generations yet to come.

In the year 1835, as Philadelphia's prestige was waning, Bayard Taylor was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was descended from Quaker and Scotch-Irish stock. Although his formal school career ended with his attendance at Unionville Academy, the boy had exhibited strong literary tendencies. By publishing "Lincoln and Other Poems," when he was nineteen, the young author earned enough money to pay the remainder of his apprenticeship term from a printer at West Chester.

From 1844-1846, he traveled through Europe earning his way by writing travel letters to American magazines. When he returned home Brief found that he had won for himself, by virtue of his letters, a place among American writers in the popular opinion.

After some unfortunate literary ventures in 1846, Taylor went to New York in 1847, where he worked on the staff of a magazine and was initiated into the New York literary set. In October 1850 Taylor married Mary Agnes, his childhood sweetheart, but she died two months later.

From August 1851 to December 1853, Taylor traveled in the Orient and acted as reporter for "The Tribune" in Perry's expedition to Japan.

During the years 1854-1856 Taylor lectured in different parts of the United States.

He made a third foreign trip (1856-1858) and renewed many of the literary friendships that he had made on his previous trips and met many noteworthy personages. While in Germany he met Marie Haack, to whom he was married on October 27, 1858. They had one daughter, Lillian, born in August 1859.

In the year 1825, as Philadelphia's prestige was waning, Bayard Taylor was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was descended from Quaker and South German stock. Although his formal school career ended with his attendance at Unionville Academy, the boy had exhibited strong literary tendencies. By publishing "Ximena and Other Poems," when he was nineteen, the young author earned enough money to buy the remainder of his apprenticeship term from a printer at West Chester.

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During the year 1859 Taylor lectured and wrote and in 1860 he moved in Cedarcroft, his beautiful new home in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. He had planned to live in Cedarcroft for the rest of his life and write poetry, but with the outbreak of the Civil War he was made Washington correspondent for the Tribune. For about a year he was secretary to a Russian legation. When he returned to America he found that his income had been considerably reduced because of the financial panics of the Civil War period. To earn ready money Taylor wrote novels, which, although they sold well, were not finished literary productions. Taylor had previously collected and revised his travel letters and had written several travel books, that were very popular. All through his life Taylor wrote poems and poetical dramas. Although many of these were obscure and destined not to live long, yet, he wrote some lyrics of merit. The crowning feature of his literary career was his translation of Faust, which was published on December 4, 1870.

On February 15, 1878, President Hayes appointed Taylor minister to Germany. The following December he died leaving unwritten the biography of Goethe, which work he had hoped would be his literary masterpiece. Throughout his life Taylor had enjoyed wide-spread fame in America and in Europe as a writer of travel books, poet, translator, and novelist.

The facts that he wrote for the generation in which he lived and that he possessed a captivating personality account for his wide-spread fame during his life time. For about twenty years after his death, the same

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wide-spread fame was his, because the memory of his noble manhood lingered on in the world.

From 1900-1930, however, a new generation has arisen, a generation that has never felt the warmth of Taylor's personality, and, therefore, a generation that judges Taylor's merit by testing the literary worth of his works. This generation ^{sees} ~~has limited~~ Taylor's ^{later limited} fame _^ to his translation of Faust and a lyric, the "Bedouin Song."

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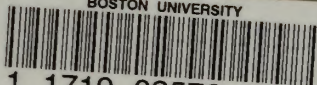
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